THE ERIE OBSERVER.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor. FORWARD. $1 50 A YEAR, in Advance.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

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BROWN'S HOTEL,
FORMERLY THE EAGLE, corner of State street and the Public square Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

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REFERENCES.—A. P. DURLIN, Esq., B. BENJAMIN GRANT, Esq.

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Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

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G. LOOMIS, T. M. AUSTIN

CARTER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JOEL JOHNSON,
DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. Park Row, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie,

D. S. CLARK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 3, Bonnell Block, Erie.

O. D. STAFFORD.
Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire sett. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

JOHN H. BURTON,
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ROBERT S. HUNTER,
DEALER in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row, Erie, Pa.

PLAIN and Figured De Lain all wool, and other cheap De Lains at the store of S. JACKSON.

BLACK French Cloth from $2 to $6 per yard, for sale at S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Brown Green and Cadet mixed Broad Cloths at all prices for sale at S. JACKSON.

GREEN, Black, Morain, Clarit, Brown, and Blue French Merino, for sale cheap at the Store of S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Blue, Plaid, Striped and other Fancy Cassimeres for sale by S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Blue, and mixed Satinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans &c. for sale cheap by S. JACKSON.

LADIES DRESS GOODS. The Ladies will find a good assortment, *French Merinoes, Cashmeres, De Lains, Chamilion* Lustre, Mohair Lustre, Alapachas of all colors, Ginghams, Calicoes, &c. just opened at GEO. SELDON & SON.

A GOOD assortment of Winter Vestings, some very nice, for cheap at the store of S. JACKSON.

A LAPACA, any quantity Black Figured and plain changable Silk Warp, chanchillas mohair lustre &c., for sale by Erie, et. 21. S. JACKSON.

Goose Feathers Wanted.

150 Pounds of live Geese Feathers wanted, for which I will pay half cash at *my* store on the corner opposite Brown's Hotel.
Oct. 27. C. B. WRIGHT.

GOLD, Silver and Florence Leaf; Gold, Silver and Composition Bronzes; Japanned tins, assorted colors.
Nov. 24. CARTER & BROTHER.

Poetry and Miscellany.

APOLLONIA JAGGELO.

Suggested, on reading an account of her reception among the Hungarian Exiles, at New York.

BY ELIZABETH O. BARBER.

I gaze on that heroic form,
That proud and flashing eye,
That quailed not in the battle-storm,
When flame and sword flashed by;
That sped, as speeds the arrow's flight,
When dangers strewed the way;
Where, watching thro' the gloom of night,
Hungaria's soldiers lay.

Hers was a heart that spurned the yoke—
That knew not how to yield;
Nor reeking sword, nor stifling smoke,
Could force her from the field.
Right gallantly she bore her part,
Amid her soldier band—
A woman's form, a hero's heart—
To give for native land.

She went—but not alone—to share
The perils of the strife,
For sister spirits too were there—
The mother and the wife.
Such hearts, oh Hungary! were thine;
Such hearts shall make thee free:
And such, on Freedom's sacred shrine,
Thy noblest gifts shall be.

Yes, on thy glorious diadem,
Which Freedom yet shall twine;
And far out-dazzling gold or gem,
Like stars their fame shall shine—
Stars gleaming on thy darkened brow,
And brightening through the night;
Stars heralding for thee e'en now,
The dawn of morning light.

* * * * *

Amid Hungaria's exile band,
I see that form once more,
Welcomed by many a heart and hand,
To fair Columbia's shore.
And spirits warm and true have met,
To bid her welcome here;
And eyes "unused to weep," are wet
With sympathy's bright tear.

The cheek that paled not in the fray,
As kindly tones she hears,
Grows bright, the dauntless heart gives way,
And melts to woman's tears
Oh! hearts like hers must earliest yield
To love's resistless power;
And heroine of the battle-field,
This was thy triumph hour!

I know not which the first might calm
The painter's magic art,
The heroine, 'mid the battle flame,
With firm, undaunted heart—
Or the young exile, as she stood
In tears, that silently
Pleaded, as language never could,
For bleeding Hungary!
For me, the *Heroine* at her post
My heart adores—reverences—
But lingers near, and loves the most
The *Woman* with her tears.—*Message Bird.*

THE TWO PATIENTS.

IN TWO PARTS.—PART I.

The doctor had made a long round; he was tired to death; and the worst of the matter was, that all these foolish patients had real maladies; not the imaginary, fantastical complaints of the rich, who are ill because they have leisure, but the positive, substantial maladies of the poor

Now, as these troublesome patients were really afflicted with the long catalogue of ills that flesh is heir to, and as our young doctor was very foolishly unlike a great many of his wiser brethren, he felt himself unable to miss them, or forget them, or cut them altogether; and as one disagreeable consequence generally comes pretty closely on the heels of another, it of course came to pass that, as all his patients were poor, the doctor himself was not very rich; and thus again it followed that he was obliged to resort to that primitive mode of conveying himself about, the fashion of which was first set by Adam—we mean that the doctor, not being able to afford a carriage, or a cab, or a stanhope, or a tilbury, was obliged to carry himself.

Now, on the morning in question, the doctor had carried himself till he was thoroughly tired of his burden, and he came home weary and worn; and though not complaining, just within a few degrees of the danger of doing so.

"Two new patients, sir, that want you directly," said the doctor's assistant.

"Will not to-morrow *morning* do?" asked the young doctor, as he looked at his own arm-chair by the fire, and that fire a good one, his slippers most invitingly ready for his feet, the table spread for his dinner—"Will not to-morrow morning do?"

"I believe not, sir—they seemed urgent."

"But if the people only scratch a finger, or happen to sneeze, the doctor must come on his peril, without a moment's delay. Did you ask what was the matter?"

"The lady has a fever, sir; and the man:"

"The *lady* and the *man*—oh! then the lady is a lady, and the man is only a man. Ah, I understand; they are of different conditions."

"You could leave the man till to-*morrow*, *sir*."

"Could I?—and suppose he should die to-night?"

Now, though our doctor had fairly and honestly earned a right to a little rest, having most thoroughly tired himself in his vocation, the foolish sort of conscience of which we have already spoken as forming one of the component parts of his character, would not allow him to discard his boots, or plunge into the comfort of his easy chair; so breaking off a corner of a crust, and giving one last longing, lingering look to his cheerful fire, he summoned up all his resolution, and once more ventured into the rain and the mud.

The doctor made his nearest patient his first; it happened to be the lady.

The evening was darkening, and the gas growing brighter, when our doctor lifted the knocker to a sort of shabby genteel house in one of those ambiguous streets of which it is impossible to say whether they are within or without the pale of polite toleration; the difficulty arising from their standing just on the line where gentility ends and vulgarity begins, and being, in fact, the worst of the best, or the best of the worst, nobody being able to decide which, excepting the inhabitants, and they can give a positive opinion, because they know that the street, wherever it may happen to stand, is second only to Grosvenor Square. Our doctor's summons was answered by a maid of the same nondescript character. The inside of the house was in exact keeping with its external countenance; the furniture and arrangements being all of a similar class of shabby gentility, and our hero saw at a glance that it was "Lodgings to Let."

The apartment into which he was ushered looked sufficiently uncomfortable; there were marks in the fireplace that there had once been a fire, but it might have been a week ago, for any symptoms which appeared to the contrary. Our doctor felt the gloom of the place; but, when he was shown into the adjoining room, the scene was still more desolate. A faint, untrimmed lamp, burning low in its socket, emitted flickering flashes of light over the apartment, just sufficient to show a woman in the middle of life, burning with fever, and raving with delirium, lying on a bed; and a girl, the perfect image of fear and misery, weeping over her.

The doctor sat down by the side of that solitary bed, and proceeded to speak of hope and comfort; and the young nurse dried her tears, and listened to his words as if they had been syllabled by an angel.

"You are not alone?" asked the doctor.

"Yes," replied the girl, with a sorrowful shake of the head.

"It is not fit you should continue so. Had you not better send for some friend to share your vigils?"

Fresh tears came in the young girl's eyes as she answered, "We have no friends; at least none in this great town—if anywhere."

"Are you strangers in town?"

"We have been here only a month."

"And have you really no connections in town?"

"No; mamma came on law business."

"And are you sole nurse?"

"We are alone," replied the girl, "alone in the world."

"The people of the house—"

"Are afraid to come near us. They dread infection—it is natural."

"May I send you a nurse?"

The girl again shook her head.

The doctor *felt* rather then saw that pecuniary difficulties were the objection.

"You will not be able to endure much more fatigue," said the doctor, looking on her flushed cheeks, her bloodshot eyes, and her evident exhaustion.

"Yes, I can endure anything; you have strengthened me with hope."

"But to-night will be an anxious night—a crisis in this disorder; and, in the midst of fever and delirium, I am obliged to warn you—it is not right that you should be left unsupported."

"You know that she will die!" exclaimed the girl; and, in a paroxysm of frantic grief, she threw herself upon her knees by the bed-side, hiding her face in its folds, and clutching handfuls of its drapery in her convulsive grasp.

"I have already told you," said the doctor, "that I do not know it, that I do not even think it; but certainly something better than the indulgence of a childish sorrow is imperatively called for."

The girl rose up again with an offended air, notwithstanding her grief. "I shall do all that I can do."

"And I shall do the same," replied the doctor.

Our doctor went from that shabby genteel house to one of much less doubtful aspect; it was so thoroughly and perfectly miserable that no one in his senses could shut his eyes on its wretchedness and desolation.

It was not quite dark, and the streets were like the black sea, perfectly fluid with mire and mud. Not a light glimmered in the obscure court into which the doctor entered, for the commissioners of lighting and paving left the one to the moon and the other to the mud, and as the moon happened to be absent on other duty, it required some courage and perseverance on Mr. Kendrick's part to steer himself into the farthest extremity of the court, and up three pair of stairs into a back attic, where he at length found his patient.

Alas! alas! that bodies of ours should be the avenues of so much misery. Not a nerve of this corporeal frame but opens a channel to suffering—not an atom that may not vibrate with agony!

Very dreary and desolate was the miserable chamber—the fitting scene for human suffering. Not a spark of fire to lighten the aspect of its squalid poverty; a deal table, a chair with broken spindles and a worn-out rush bottom, and a truckle bed, were all its garniture; and on that bed was lying the second patient.

Our doctor drew the rickety chair close to him and sat down. A wretched rushlight made darkness visible, and cast its pale light on the features of the miserable man; he was cadaverous and attenuated; his features almost incredibly sharp and thin; a pair of wild but faded eyes, deep sunken in their sockets, shot out fierce glances of anger and suspicion; lowering, shaggy eyebrows, a bald forehead, and a few white locks on either side, completed the picture. The expression of his countenance was that of distrust, and fear and fretfulness.

"And who are you?" exclaimed the sick man, starting fiercely as the doctor took his station by his bedside; "Who are you?"

"I have come to see if I can do you any good," replied the doctor in soothing tones.

"Good! no! nobody can do me any good."

"You must not be so sure of that. It is worth the trial."

"Sure! yes. I am sure! I suppose you are a doctor. I want no doctors! they kill more than they cure. Don't waste your time here."

"I shall not think it wasted if I can be of any service to you."

"There, go away—go away—I hate your whole tribe! Leeches! Blood suckers!"

"Well, even they are *good things in their way*—a doctor may be so in his way," replied Mr. Kendrick, good-naturedly.

"Better out of the way," grumbled the impatient patient.

"Have you tried them?" asked the doctor.

"No, nor intend it."

"Then you condemn in ignorance; a wise man ought not to do so."

"Hark ye, sir!" exclaimed the sick man raising himself upon his elbow, with a look of fierce exultation, as though what he was about to say was quite unanswerable; "Hark ye sir; the poor are bad patients for your tribe. Look round this room; do you think a broker would give five shillings for all that it contains?"

"Probably not," replied Mr. Kendrick.

"Ha! ha!—and where do you think the money would come *from* to pay your long bills? No, no; go away—You would never get paid; you see that you never would get paid."

"I am willing to give up the expectation; but that is no reason why I should leave you to die."

"But if you never get paid, what does it matter to you whether I live or die?"

"If I had never seen you, or known of your existence—nothing: but having seen you, I am bound to my own conscience to do all that I can for you."

"Without getting paid?" screamed the patient; "without getting paid?"

"That does not effect *my* responsibility. I think I can do you some good—it is *my* duty to try—it it *yours* to let me."

"Try, then," grumbled the sick man.

* * * * *

The doctor went home, but not to the enjoyment of his dinner, his easy chair, his slippers, or his good fire, it was only to make preparations for the care of his two new patients.

Another hour had made a wonderful difference in the aspect of affairs. Mr. Kendrick had managed, in that time, to surround his poor patient with a few comforts; had sent him a blanket, procured him the cheering advantage of a fire, had given him medicine, and, what was equally necessary, nutritious food.

Neither had he been less careful of his other patient. There he had himself administered medicine, himself smoothed the sick pillow, and seen all that was needful duly done.

And never was kindness and support more craved for than in that sick chamber. The girl, totally unused to depend upon herself, and in a situation that would have tried the strongest fortitued, sat by the bedside of her mother, who was raving with delirium, almost paralyzed with terror.—They were evidently strangers, unknowing and unknown. There was not a relative or friend to share her toil, or cheer or sustain her under it. Our doctor, however, sanctioned by his profession, became both nurse and comforter; and, by that immutable law which makes the weak lean upon the strong, he was, under God, her trust, her strength, her oracle.

Three days—three days of unspeakable anxiety and terror to poor Esther, followed. Alas! the heavy weight of moments, that seemed hours—of hours, that seemed days—of days, that seemed years Poor Esther's bloodshot eyes, her pallid lips, her fainting frame, bore witness to the flagging spirit; but our doctor's cheering voice, his strength of mind, and his consoling courage, still sustained her. By a gentle, but a firm compulsion, he had made her at intervals take an hour rest upon the sofa, in the adjoining room, whilst he assumed her station by the bedside. In his calm, kind and authoritive voice, he had ordered her to take needful food, and she had obeyed him like a child. When she grew frantic he reproved; when she despaired, he consoled. Oh! profession too noble for man—office rather of an angel, to be the instrument of binding up the broken heart, of snatching life from the grasp of death, of giving to the mother child, to the husband the wife, the loved one of the loving; shame, that thy offices should ever be filled with a sordid priesthood!

We have said that three days of the bitterst anxiety had passed; the fourth brought with it better hopes. The delirium had abated, the fever was allayed, and Mrs. Heathcote lay weak and motionless, but memory and comprehensions had resumed their functions.

But memory and comprehension, though they served to reassure poor Esther's spirits, by seeming to give her back the identity of her living parent, brought with them but little solace to the sufferer, for with them came the remembrance of those anxieties which had been in fact the occasion of her maladies, and our doctor found what he had before more than suspected, that his own bill was not quite as "safe as the Bank of England."

[Part 2 next week.]

Otter of Roses.

Newspaper readers have no doubt wondered why the small vial of Atar Gul, or Otter of Roses, purloined from the Patent office, should be esteemed of such value. It is esteemed in the East "more precious than gold," and is made chiefly in Persia, Turkey and Egypt. The following brief account of it may not be uninteresting at the present time:

The usual method of making it is, to gather the roses with their calyxes, and put them into a still with nearly double their weight of pure spring water; which, when sufficiently distilled, will be highly scented with roses; this is then poured into shallow vessels and exposed to the nocturnal air. Next morning, the Atar, or essential oil of the flowers is found swimming in small congealed particles on the surface of the water; it is carefully collected and preserved in small glass bottles. A hundred pounds of the flowers scarcely afford in India two drachms of the essential oil. "*Cent livres petales des Rosas,*" says a French chemist, "*n'en fournissens par la distillation, que quatre drachms.*" Tachenius from the same quantity obtained half an ounce, and Hoffman a much larger proportion. The trials of other chemists have been attended with various results. It is most difficult to procure the genuine Otter of Roses, since even in the countries where it is made, the distillers are tempted to put sandal wood, scented grasses and other oily plants, into the still with the roses, which alter their perfume, and debase the value of the Atar; color is no test of genuineness; green, amber, and light red or pink. The hues of the real Otter, are also those of the adulterated: the presence of sandal wood may be detected by the simple sense of smelling; but in order to discover the union of a grosser oil with the essential, drop a little Otter on a peice of clean writing paper, and hold it to the fire; if the article is genuine, it will evaporate without leaving a mark on the paper, so etherial is the essential oil of roses; if otherwise, a grease spot will declare the imposition. I need scarcely expatiate upon the delicate and long-continued fragrance which this luxuriant perfume imparts to all things with which it comes in contact; it is peculiarly calculated for the drawer, writing desk, etc., since its aroma is totally unmingled with that most disagreeable effluvium, which is ever proceeding from alcohol. Lavender water, *esprit de rose*, etc., are quite disgusting shut up in drawer, but the Atar Gul, is as delightful there, as in the most open and airy space.

Matrimonial Anecdote.

The Reverend Mr. D——, a respectable clergyman in the interior of a certain State, relates the following anecdote. A couple came to get married; after the knot was tied, the bridegroom addressed him with.

"How much do you ax, Mister?"

"Why," replied the clergyman, I generally take what is offered me. Sometimes more, sometimes less, I leave it to the bridegroom,"

"Yes, how much do you ax, I say?" repeated the happy man.

"I have just said," returned the clergyman, "that I left it to the decision of the bridegroom. Some give me ten dollars, some five, some three, some two, some one, and some only give a quarter of a dollar!"

"A quarter, ha!" said the bridegroom, "well that's as reasonable a as body could ax. Let me see if I've got the money."

He took out his pocket-book; there was no money there; he frumbled in all his pockets, but not a sixpence could he find.

"Dang it," said he, "I thought I had some money with me; but I reccollet now, 'twas in my tother trowser's pocket. Hetty, have you got such a thing as two shillings about ye?"

"Me!" said the bride, with a mixture of shame and indignation. "I'm astonished at ye, to come to be married without a cent of money to pay for it! If I'd known it afore, I would'nt come a step with ye, ye might have *gone alone to get married, for all me.*"

"Yes, but consider, Hetty," said the bridegroom, in a *soothing tone*, "*we are now and it can't be helped; if* you've got such a thing as a couple of shillins——"

"Here, take 'em," interrupted the angry bride, who *during this speech had been searching her work bag*, "and dont you," said she, with a significant motion of the *finger*, "*don't you serve me another sick a trick.*"

INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY IN KENTUCKY.—Recently a case was being tried in one of the county courts, in which an old gentleman, presided, who was well known for his disregard of the cobwebs and technicalities of the law, when they stood in the way, or interfered with his notions of short justice, and also for the emphatic and energetic manner in which he rendered his decisions.—The case was that of a merchant suing a young man to recover the price of some clothing which he had furnished him. The debt was fairly proven, when the young man sought to evade its payment by pleading non-age. "Confound you, Jesse Hawkins," said the Judge, "you good for nothing sneak, you! will you stand thar and plead the baby act, and cheat the man out of his money, after you've been cavorting about the country with his goods? Its unconstitutional and I won't stand it. I'll not give these big lawyers a chance to help you; and if you don't pay over the amount, my son Tom thar shall lick you quicker nor a streak of greased lightnin', before you leave the court-room." The counsil for the defendant remonstrated against this treatment of his silent; but a suggestion from the Judge, that he would be the next victim of his son Tom, unless he was "mighty fearful," quieted him, and the young man actually paid over the amount in controversy.

The following beautiful and patriotic lines are from the pen of a poet who has distinguished himself as much by his nobler sentiments as his beautiful composition. Never was the lyer struck to a higher theme than the one which graces the following production.—*Washington Union.*

THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

"A song for our banner!"—The watchward recall
Which gave the republic her station:
"United we stand—divided we fall"—
It made and preserves us a nation!
The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The union of States none can sever—
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever
And ever!—
The Flag of our Union for ever!

What God in his infinite wisdom designed,
And armed with republican thunder,
Not all the earth's despots and factions combined
Have the power to conquer or sunder!
The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The union of States none can sever—
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever
And ever!
The Flag of our Union for ever!

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ONE of the most interesting visits in Washington is to the Supreme Court of the United States. The court room is in the northern wing of the capitol, on the ground floor. It is broken by pillars and arched walls, and is badly lighted. It is handsomely furnished with rich Wilton carpets, silken drapery, etc. The light is admitted from the rear windows alone, and the judges sit with their backs to the light; the counsel who address them can scarcely see their faces. At eleven o'clock they enter deliberately, all dressed in black and with gowns.—After they are seated, the crier proclaims, Oyez, oyez, oyez! the Supreme Court of the United States is now in session; all persons having business therein are admonished to draw near and give their attendance. God save the United States and these honorable judges!"

I will now attempt to describe the court; in the centre is the chief-justice, Roger B. Taney, of Maryland. He is tall, sallow, thin, hard-featured, and careless in dress.—His history is well known. As General Jackson's attorney-general, he had no hesitation in advising that the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States, by the president's order, was valid; and when Mr. Duane refused to remove the treasure, Mr. Taney took his place as secretary of the treasury, and gave the order required by the president. He stood very high at the bar of Maryland, and is unquestionably a man of great power of intellect. His opinions are terse, pointed, and luminous, not incumbered with unnecessary learning, but exceedingly logical and convincing. He has great tenacity of purpose and strength of will, and, I may add, stubborn prejudices. The sincerity of his convictions no one doubts. There is about him an unmistakeable air of intellect and authority, and he is a not unworthy successor of John Marshall. He is a devout Roman Catholic, and rigid in his observance of religious forms and duties.

On the right hand of the chief-justice sits Mr. Justice McLean, of Ohio. This gentleman was postmaster-general under Mr. Adams, and continued so for a very very short time under General Jackson, when he was transferred to the bench of the Supreme Court. He is a well-dressed, dignified person, about six feet in height, exceedingly well-formed, with fine teeth, a clear gray eye, lofty brow and forehead, thin hair but not gray, and in the general outline of his features, the breadth of the lower part of his face, and the general carriage of his head, exceedingly like the statue of Washington by Houghton in the capitol at Richmond. He is an upright and sensible man, with unquestionable administrative talents, but not an accurate or profound lawyer. It is believed by some that he is not satisfied with his present position, but is desirous of obtaining a higher station.—He is a member of the Methodist church, and is in high favor with that denomination.

Justice Catron, of Tennessee, is next to McLean.—He is a stout, healthy man, respectable and solid in appearance, with a face and head more indicative of urbanity and benevolence than of intellect. With good sense moderate learning, great benevolence of feeling and kindness of demeanor, he is universally regarded as a useful, unpretending, respectable judge.

Next to him we find Judge Daniel, of Virginia. He was nominated by Mr. Van Buren, shortly before the termination of that gentleman's presidency, principally on account of his political services and devotedness. He is tall, bony, angular, with high cheek-bones and dark complexion, and looks as if he had some Indian blood in his veins. His mind is narrow in its conceptions and limited in its investigations, and his style is crude and confused. But his learning is accurate, and his deductions are sound and clear. He often dissents from the majority of the court, and not unfrequently in favor of State rights. His attachment to these renders him a valuable member of the court. His amiability and honesty are universally conceded; lawyers say that his opinions, even when in the minority, are sound and correct.

Next to him, and on the extreme right, is the place of Senator Woodbury, of New Hampshire. He has long been a man of note. As Governor and judge in his own State, and as Sanator and Secretary of the Treasury here he has been distinguished for fidelity to this party, and for unwearied study and labor. He is nearly six feet in height, of round and compact form, well moulded features a prominent and bright eye, that, at a distance, appears dark, but on nearer view is seen to be a bluish gray. He is strictly temperate in his habits, drinks nothing but cold water, and a great deal of that, and works with surpassing rapidity and earnestness. He has greater talent for research, and his opinions are crowded with its results.—As a reasoner he is cogent and accurate, but not concise, and is apt to spend too much labor in proving what ought to be assumed as settled. His decisions would be the better for pruning and and thinning, but the growth is deep-rooted and vigerous. He is a very able judge. As a politician, he has always been a "democrat," and a supporter of Southern rights—and no northern man could be more acceptable to the "democracy" of the South as a presidential candidate.

We will now look to the left of the chief-justice. The first is Justice Wayne, from Georgia, formerly a Member of Congress from that State, and a very warm personal and political friend of Secretary Forsyth. He is an exceedingly handsome man—about five feet ten inches high, of stout but graceful figure, ruddy complexion, fine teeth, and clustering, wavy hair, now mingled with gray; very courteous in manner, and with a tone of refinement in his elocution and address that is very pleasing. He has cultivated the graces, and has aimed (it is said not without success) to be in favor with the ladies. He has an ingenious, copious mind—is fluent and rapid in expression, but lacks conciseness, lucid arrangement and vigor. He is, however, by no means deficient in learning, even of a technical character.

Next to him is Judge Nelson, a man of handsome features, bland and gentleman-like in expression, very courteous in manner, and dignified yet easy in deportment.—He possesses much good sense, and is an excellent lawyer. His apprehension is not rapid, but he thinks clearly and reasons strongly. He is probably the best commercial lawyer on the bench, thanks to his New-York education. Since his elevation to his present place he has shown an unusual degree of energy and industry, and is evidently working for a reputation. He is not suspected of ulterior political views, and his integrity and independence are not doubted.

Judge McKinley, of Alabama, is not here. He is in New Orleans, holding his circuit there, and principally with a view to attend to the trial of Mrs. Gaines' cases.

Judge Grier, of Pennsylvania, has a large, broad form, an expansive angular brow, blue eye, and looks like a strong-minded, sagacious German—such, I believe, is his descent. [More probably Scotch. *Ed. Tribune.*] His voice is very curious; he reads in a low, rapid, monotonous tone for some seconds, and then he will catch on a word, to spin round it as on a pivot, and start off to renew the same course. His opinions are unpretending and sensible, well expressed and concise. His position as a judge is hardly yet defined.

On the right of the judges, separated by a railing, is the desk of the clerk, Mr. Carroll. *He is a brother of* Hon. Chas. H. Carroll, of Livingston county, New-York. *He is a model of what a clerk should be—neat, prompt, assiduous and courteous, and is in every respect an honorable and accomplished gentleman.*

On the left-hand side we find the desk of Mr. Wallach, the youthful marshal of the district. He is very attentive to visitors of the court; takes care of the ladies who drop in, and provides them with seats, and is ever ready to extend kind attentions to all strangers.

The attorney-general has a seperate desk in the court-room, and an adjoining office. Mr. Reverdy Johnson was foremost at the Baltimore bar, and ranks very high as a *learned lawyer and able reasoner.* There is a great deal of energy and independence in his look and bearing, and mode of speaking. *He is of good stature, erect and strong, but powerful figure strongly marked features, and with no softness of speech or manner.* His style of reasoning is clear and strong, but diffuse.

I will allude to but one other officer of the court—its oldest counsellor in attendance, and a most able and distinguished lawyer—Gen. Walter Jones, the rival of Pinckney, and Wirt, and Webster, and other leading counsel in past days. As a common-law counsellor, he excelled them all in depth and variety of learning. He has received enormous fees in former times, and has had several large legacies, but is now without fortune, and still engaged in practice, although he must be more than seventy years old. He speaks slowly and in a low tone, but with great purity of diction and clearness of thought. There is, however, a great want of force in his manner, and few listen to him. Some years ago a citizen of Ohio, after being in court during an argument of General Jones, said to one of his acquaintance that he had witnessed that day the greatest curiosity which had ever met his observation: he had heard a man *talk for two hours in his sleep!* The appearance and dress of this distinguished and worthy gentleman are most peculiar, but it would be hardly fair to describe them. He is universaly respected, and, by those who know him, warmly beloved.

Such are the men who compose this elevated tribunal. As men and jurists they are respectable, but not of the lofty and commanding character that will be expected in such a station. Every one of them has been selected for political reasons—and some of them certainly would never have been chosen by a popular vote. What absurdity characterizes the assertions about the dangers of a popular choices of judges? When did a governor of a state, or a president, except Washington, nominate a judge on account of his professional ability? I know of no instance.—*Cor. Trib.*

Grumbling Against Editors.

It is amusing to hear the contradictory complaints which are sometimes made against a newspaper. A. prefers a quarto sheet—B declars he could never get the "hang" of one—C admires the elegance and neatness of fine type—and old Mr. D abhors a paper that requires a microscope. E wonders you insert so few sentimental and ghost stories—F detests your abominable lies and cock-and-bull tales—G would like to see an exact and minute account of Congressional and legislative proceedings—H curses the journal that contains the endless, hodge-podge doings and undoings of selfish partisans and demagogues. I won't subscribe because your news department is so contracted—J takes the western papers, and has read your state items a week ago. K has a mortal antipathy to a paper crowded with riots, horrible accidents, frightful robberies, and demoralizing statements—L is as mad as a hatter, because his miserable paper contained no account of that bloody murder last week. M detests your stereotyped advertisements—and all N wants of the paper is to see what's for sale. O threatens to discontinue because your editorials lack ginger, and don't lash private vices—P, a leaden-head, points you to ——'s paper, and wonders you never moralize like him. Q hates the rascally Abolitionists—R holds in perfect contempt the dastard editor who is too cowardly to avow his abhorrence of slavery. S demands long and solid articles. T wants the close-packed essence, and not the thin, diluted mixture. U extoles a journal that reaches him "a week before it is printed;" and V tells you he is not yet quite green enough to be gulled by such despicable humbuggery. W is astonished that you never print sermons—and all that X cares for is fun. Y is on fire because you will not deduct more for advance pay—and Z is amazed at the imprudence of a publisher who duns him for three years' subscription, and yet objects to being paid in cider and rotten apples.—*Yankee Blade.*

Railroads—Their Effects.

The construction of railroads has wrought a great change, not only in the mode of traveling, but in the character of the people who make use of them. This change is particularly visible in New England, owing to the fact that our people very generally travel by railroad. Our lines are extensive, and go through, or branch into, hundreds of towns, may of which are very small, but still are not cut off from the great benefits accuring from railroad facilities. We see every day some of the results of this commonness of railroad traveling. It makes our people more energetic and prompt, and more alive to the value of time, the economy of which is a matter of such vital consequence. People inhabiting different sections of our country are now brought near together by the increased speed and ease of traveling, so that, in one sense we are all neighbors. The comfort of life is greatly enhanced by the improvements in the means of locomotion, and value has been given to property that would otherwise have remained unproductive and useless

Foreign News by the Niagara.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, March 22, 1850.

The steamship Niagara, Capt. Ryrie, with 86 through passengers, and with London and Liverpool dates of the 9th inst., arrived here last evening.—She will leave for Boston at one o'clock. She has a full freight list.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—March 9.—During the past fortnight the cotton market has been dull, and holders have been obliged to submit to a decline of ¼ in all descriptions below fair Uplands. No change in Mobile or New Orleans. Quotations were fair Orleans 6¾; Mobile 6¾; Uplands 6⅝.—Sales for the two weeks 53,350 bales, of which speculators took 12,000. The trade is still purchasing but sparingly. Sales last week 25,600 bales, of which speculators took 3000, wholly American. At Havre the market is very quiet.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, MARCH 7.—The corn market has been very slack, and prices have given way in most articles. Indian corn has declined two pence per quarter for white; and from six pence to nine pence for yellow. Flour—Best western canal Baltimore and Ohio flour has declined 1s. 6d. per barrel.

Liverpool Provision Market, March 6—The provision market has rather improved. Beef is in good demand at sixty five shillings for old, and 72a80s. for new. Hams are dull; Shoulders are in better demand at improved rates. Lard is unchanged.

Naval Stores are inactive at previous prices,

Rice—Carolina is freely offered at 16s. 6d. in bond for fine.

Coffee—The demand is limited—holders and speculators being disinclined to act, until after the great sales in Holand, advertised for the 11th and 14th inst.

Sugar—Considerable business has been done in Porto Rico at rather low prices.

Tobacco—Sales for the month, 2114 hhds., of which about one half was Kentucky standard prices, have advanced during the month from half to one penny per lb. on Virginia and Kentucky.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, MARCH, 8th.—The market is slightly improved, Consols closed to-day at 96¼ for money, and 68¾ for accounts. American securities are in demand at improved rates. U. S. sixes 107¼a108, New York sixes 107a108. Pennsylvania fives 63a94: Massachusetts fives 105a106. Freights steady with an increasing number of passengers.

ENGLAND.—Accounts from the manfacturing districts are not satisfactory. Many of the mills in Manchester and other places are working short time: and some have stopped altogether, but it is not believed that this is more than a temporary arrangement. Advices from Calcutta to the 12th of Jan., and from Bombay to the 4th of Febuary are at hand.

Politically, the news from the continent possesses no interest. Her majesty has authorized a publication of the following liberal rewards for the discovery of Sir John Franklin, viz: twenty-two thousand pounds to any one who will effectively relieve the crews of the ships—ten thousand pounds for relief of any of the crew, and ten thousand pounds to any one who shall first succeed in ascertaining their fate.

The news possesses no interest commercially. It was less encouraging than was anticipated from the continent.

The political affairs of England possesses but little special interest. Nothing eventful in a political sense has occurred in Parliament, and nothing is anticipated before the Chancellor produces his budget.

Lord John Russel has given notice, that it is in contemplation by the Government, to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, together with the vice regal court at Dublin. The intentions being to have Irish affairs managed by the Home Department, by a Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. D'Israeli being ill, Sir James Graham is now the recognised leader of the opposition in Parliament—his chief hobby being a change in the monetary system.

The Canadian Annexation movement excites but little attention. Public opinion appears to be favorable to acceding to any decided expression of the wishes of the Canadians.

Lord Denham has retired from the Woolsack, and Lord Campbell has been appointed Lord High Chancellor.

Collins' new line of American Steamers command a large share of attention and good-will. The *Herald* says that it will take something in the shape of a steamship that was never yet produced, to beat any of them.

Lord Palmerston in continuing the Greek blockade is severally commented upon by all the English journals, and were it not for a belief which exists, that his lordship has made a demonstration against Russia, his conduct would meet with general reprobation.

The Russian Government has presented an energetic remonstrance against the proceedings of the English Government, and public opinion is general that the Czar will give the Grecks efficient support.

The Russian note to the minister of London says; "You will demand of Lord Palmerston to what extent he intends to employ force in support of his claims, in order that the allies of King Otho may be in a position to consider what means may be necessary for them to adopt, to guarantee the independence of the monarch and his people."

The London Gazette says, that a Queen's messenger passed through Malta on the 25th ult., with orders to Sir Com. Parker to cease hostilities against Greece.

FRANCE.—The anniversary of the Republic passed off without disturbance.

The Minister of Finance states that the revenues will be adequate for the public service this year, without a new loan or increase of losses.

The Postmaster General opens all letters passing to and from suspected persons. This conduct has given rise to warm debates in the Assembly.

It is said that France and Russia are completely united upon the Greek question.

Letters from Toulon state that the French fleet in the Levant had sailed for the Greek coast.

We learn from the French Budget just published, that the army is to be reduced to 408,600, and that the expenses of the nation are to be reduced $4,000,000 francs.

MEAT BISCUIT.—We have received and read a pamphlet, containing a letter from GAIL BORDEN, jr., of Galveston, Texas, to Dr. ASHBEL SMITH, in which he announces that he has discoved "a new process of preserving the nutritious properties of meat," and a letter from Dr. S. to Dr. ALEX. DALLAS BACHE, endorsing and reccommending said discovery as one of unquestionably importance and utility. "The paramount excellence of Mr. B.'s discovery," says the Doctor, "appears to me to consist in this, that it is a meat biscuit—it is meat and bread." "One ounce of the biscuit," he says, "will make one pint of rich invigorating animal and farinaceous soup."

"The meat biscuit is prepared as follows: Fresh beef is boiled a long time in pure water, and until the nutrive portions of the beef, or other meat, immediately on its being slaughtered, are, by long boiling, separted from the bones and fibrous and cartilaginous matters. The water holding the nutrious matters in solution, is evaporated to a considerable degree of spissitude; this is then made into a dough with firm [fine?] wheaten flour; the dough rolled, and cut into the form of biscuits, is then desiccated, or baked in an oven at a moderate heat. The cooking, both of the flour and the animal food is complete;"

The meat biscuit is best kept, Dr. Smith says, "in tin cases hermetically soldered up," and may be, when thus prepared, kept a very long time. It can be prepared with or without condiments, as may be preferred.

We have no doubt that this is to some extent a valuable discovery, and we think it worthy of public attention. An article of food, that is both bread and meat, and a rich, nutritious, and palatable soup, at once animal and vegetable, and which, (in consequence of the concentrating process to which it is subjected in the manufacture) will not be more than a fourth of the bulk and weight of its original constituent elements, and yet furnish as much nutriment must be one of great value to all that travel by land or by water, and in the army and navy, in the mercantile marine, to all emigrants, hunters, trappers, &c., &c., and to all others who, from choisce, or necessity, are obliged to consult economy while providing their food. Therefore, we say, success to the meat biscuit.—*Washington Globe.*

Explosion of the Steamer Troy.

Melancholy Accident and loss of Life.

On Saturday afternoon last, our city was thrown into the *greatest consternation* by the report of the explosion of the stermer Troy, in the Niagara river, opposite the head of Bird Island Pier, about two miles from this city and the probable loss of ten or twelve lives.

The Troy was on her first trip this spring from Toledo to this city, and had on board some twenty or twenty-five cabin, and perhaps forty deck passengers from Toledo, Cleveland and Erie. She was sailed by Capt. Thomas WILKINS, a veterian Master on the Lakes. The engineer in charge was LEMI L. POST, an experienced engineer who was temporally employed on the Troy while on his way to this city with the majority of the hands on board, to join the steamer Griffith; neither engineer or men belonging to the regular season crew of the Troy.

The Troy had been in sight of our city several hours, trying to work a passage through the ice to the mouth of the creek; but being unable to do so, was on her way to Black Rock. Immediately before the accident, she had been backing, and Capt. WILKINS had just rung the bell for her to go ahead, when after making one revolution the boiler burst with a tremendous explosion, the report of which was distinctly heard at the distance of several miles. Her main and upper decks were completely demolished, from the wheel house as far forward as the mast, some four feet abaft the pilot house; and many of the passengers and crew in that part of the boat were terribly scalded by the escape of steam or frightfully bruised by the flying fragments of engine and and timbers; while several were thrown by the explosion into the cold and swift current of the river, among pieces of the boat and the floating ice. It is impossible as yet to assertain the number of those thrown overboard. Several were picked up by small boats which were soon at the scene of the disaster, but it is morally certain that some must have found a watery grave, though the number is not so great as w.s at first supposed. From the most reliable information we could get we think that two men were certainly drowned—one a very old man thought by a gentleman who saw him in the water and recognized him, to be about eighty years of age and said to be from Cleveland. Another was seen to sink a short distance from the bow of the steamer Union—no description given.

The current and the wind brought the steamer to the dock outside Black Rock pier, and as she came alongside she presented a most melancholy spectacle of suffering and confusion. The maimed and scalded uttered the most heart-rendering groans and shrieks of pain and anguish; while scearcely less affecting was the grief of the relatives and friends of the dead and dying. Among the deck passengers were a German family named Seland, from Louisville going to Syracuse, and consisting of father, mother, three boys, and two girls. One of the sons was killed, the others dreadfully scalded, and parents and sisters were alwost frantic with sorrow.

Nicholos Seland aged twelve years was standing at the arches warming himself at the moment of the accident and was instantly killed—his body blown in pieces and crushed by the ruins. George Seland aged about eighteen or twenty, was supposed to have been drowned, but about seven o'clock in the evening he was discovered to be one of those who were most severely scalded in his face, lying nearly insensible at Lyon's tavern. His life is disappaired of.—Peter Seland, eight years old, badly scaled on the face, hands and feet. This little fellow behaved like a perfect stoic, maintaining the utmost composure whilst in intense pain and surrounded by his grief-striken friends. Levi L. Post, the Engineer, was a sight most pitiful, scalded as he was from head to feet, lying some part of the time insensible and at other times in most excruciating pain. He was carried to Lyon's where he had every attention which his case admitted till his death, which took place about nine o'clock. Wm. Worthington, a passenger from Chicago, was carried to Fox's Canal Boat in the agonies of death and expired at 7 o'clock. Dan Buckley, an Irish passenger, scalled about the face and throat died at Lyon's about eleved o'clock. Andrew Martin, fireman from Maumee, scalded in the face, and neck, life despaired of. Holmer Hutchinson, of Utica, known to many of our citizens as an engineer upon the canals of this State, was severely scalded upon the right shoulder, hand and hip, but is doing well and will probably recover. Thomas Gant, Fireman, from Toledo, was badly scalded in the face and neck—Life despaired of. Nelson Converse, Maumee City, kept a soloon on the Steamer is severely scalled about the head and hands—getting well. Wm. Allen, of St. Clair, badly scalled in the face but not thought dangerous. Michael Farnan 2d Steward, face and hands scalded—Recovering.

——Mahoney, a passenger from Toledo, had a severe bruise on the back of the head but is not thought severely injured. Reuben Harris, colored cook, terribly scalded in the face and neck—since died. Patrick O'Herron, Fireman, was considerably scalded in the face and hands but not dangerously. Many others were more or less scalded of whom we could get no account. It is said some went to the Poor House but who or how many is unknown. Several slightly injured came to this city to the residences of friends and the Hotels. John W. Miller, Esq. a Forwarding Merchant, of the firm of Miller and Hathaway, Toledo, was saved almost miraculously. He was knocked into the river and being unable to swim undertook to save himself by getting upon a cabin door, but he lost this and sank three times, when being carried into an eddy, found floating pieces of timber with which he sustained himself till rescued. He was very much chilled but is not seriously hurt. Captain Wilkins, who was standing at the Pilot-House, was thrown against some part of the boat and slightly injured in the back. He was probably saved from from being crushed under the falling pipes by the mast against which they struck and were thus warded off from him. A son of Capt. W. was standing by the side of his father, and was thrown upon the main deck but not hurt.

The boiler was nearly full of water when it exploded and the head of steam was not high. The fracture happened in the bottom plate which is rather thin. It is a boiler said to have been taken from the steamer Fulton, several years since, rather old but thought to be perfectly safe. Yesterday (Sunday) a Coroner's Jury was called to investigate the cause of the accident. We suspend any opinion till it shall be known what facts are made to appear by the jury. The greatest praise is due to the citizens of Black Rock generally, for their exertions to relieve the sufferers. We would notice particularly the kindness of Drs. Lewis and Stevenson, and of Messrs. Lyons and Palmer to whose houses they were carried, & to Capt. Jacob Bellinger who was active in moving and nursing them. The following is a list of those ascertained to be killed: Levi Post, Nicholas Seland, Peter Seland, Wm. Worthington, Dan Buckley, Thomas Gant, Andrew Martin. Peter Seland died about 3 o'clock Sunday morning; Andrew Martin Sunday morning: Thos. Gant on Saturday evening, and Dan Buckley on Saturday evening. Benjamin Bailey, and an old gentleman of Schuylerville, Livingston county, was badly scalded in the face, but will probably recover. We do not include in the killed the name of Dr. Ryal Wright, of Syracuse, who has not been found. He was probably thrown into the river and drowned.—A person answering to his description was seen clinging to a cake of ice, and soon after went down. —*Buffalo Daily Courrier.*

"OREGON.—Mr. THURSTON."—Being present in the Representatives Hall on the first day of the session of Congress, we were a witness of the singular emotion excited, when the clerk in the calling the roll of members, by States and Territories, uttered the words "Oregon—Mr. Thurston," (the name of the delegate,) and the answer was promptly given, "Here!" Yes—Oregon had indeed come! That far off region, which scarcely a year ago seemed almost like an appendage of another plannet, answered—"Here," by its representative, in the Capitol at Washington!

It was the mighty Atlantic calling in a thundering tone to the mighty Pacific, "I greet you to-day;" and the latter responding in the roar of its surges, "I reciprocate your greeting." Thought could but be busy with the past, as well as with the present and the future. It ranged rapidly from the Rock of Plymouth to the falls of the Wallamette from December 1920 to December 1849, and coming down to the assemblage in the Hall as to a local point, it there found tangible and living evidences that the young Giant of the West already stands with a foot on either acean.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1850.

DR. WEBSTER'S TRIAL.—The trial of Dr. Webster, which has been going on in Boston for a week past, is exciting throughout the entire country an interest that has perhaps attached to no criminal proceeding since the *murder of Adams by Colt, in New-York*, some eight years since. This arises in a great measure from the previous high standing and respectability of the accused, and of the deceased. One was well known for his *scientific knowledge and skill*, and as Professor in one of the leading institutions of learning in Massachusetts; the other as a wealthy, active and prominent citizen and business man. They were also intimate personal friends, associating in the same high class of society; they were both somewhat advanced in life; and from all that the world had previous to November last known of them, they were among the very last who it would have been supposed would have been the *dramatis personæ* in a tragedy so horrible. Many of our readers have enquired if we do not intend to give the trial in full. We would do so, but it is impossible. The testimony has already become voluminous, and is still being added to day by day. No paper, unless of mammoth dimensions, and issued daily, could pretend to give a full report. As to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, it is scarcely necessary to speculate as a jury will, before many days, decide the question, so far as the law is concerned. It is however undeniable that there is a mass of strong circumstantial *evidence that bears hard against Prof. Webster*, especially the testimony of the dentist who fitted a set of teeth for Dr. Parkman. Still, no evidence has yet been elicited that will convict of murder—however the public mind may stand affected on the subject.

"HARBOR FACTS *vs.* FALLACIES".—This is a very appropriate head of an article in the Fredonia *Censor* of this week. We say *appropriate*, for a more unblushing tissue of *fallacies*—not to say downright *falsehoods*—from the Editor himself (his correspondent "***" having been *extinguished*,) we scarcely ever read. The Editor thinks, because we treated his correspondent as he deserved, with "anathamas instead of refutations," that refutation is impossible. This is wrong—we always treat anonymous scribblers as pirates, not as honorable opponents. The Editor of the *Censor*, however, having taken up the controversy, we will briefly reply to his statements, untrue and fallacious though they be, and totally unworthy of their respectable paternity. It is a well established and acknowledged principle of moral ethics, that a concealment of truth is as bad as down right *falsehood*. The *Censor*, then, is guilty of falshood when it says "it well knows that the large steamers of Gen. Reed's Line were in the custom of stopping at the pier rather than attempt to enter the harbor last summer." One boat of "General Reed's Line," the Niagara, occasionally, when she had neither freight nor passengers, and when there was no more freight in ware-houses here than the other boats of the Line could carry, stopped at the pier. But that she could come in when she pleased, is evident from the fact that she did when necessary. And, we understand that all of "Reed's Line," consisting of the Niagara, Louisiana, Keystone State, Queen City, Empire State, Hendrik Hudson, Sultana, Empire, and A. D. Patchin, will make this their stopping place, for the purpose of taking on a supply of coal for the whole trip, this season. Again, the *Censor* is guilty of a fallacy when it says it is or was "no unusual circumstance for boats even as small as the Fashion to get aground in that Harbor." So far from such a circumstance being "usual," no boat as small as the Fashion ever got aground in our harbor, where boats usually lay, or in entering it. And again, our cotemporary is guilty of a worse than fallacy when he asserts "that during the prevalence of a strong westerly gale, it is dangerous for vessels to make its entrance." So far from this being the fact, it is well known that this harbor here is the only one on the South shore of lake Erie that affords a safe entrance and shelter to our lake crafts during the prevalence of strong gales from the West. Had the Editor of the *Censor* as much knowledge as an oyster on this subject, he would have known that our Peninsula affords a complete shelter from a Western gale. As to the steamer Canada, she did not attempt to come in—had she done so, although drawing more water than any other boat upon the Lakes, she could have done so. So much for the *Censor's* fallacies. We will only add that a harbor which has been chosen for the rendezvous and depot of the Naval and Revenue forces upon the Lake by the advice of every United States Engineer who has examined it, cannot be injured by the falsehood of anonymous scribblers, or the fallacies of interested newspaper Editors.

PLEASE NOTE THE FACT.—We see it stated in our exchanges that Gen James Hamilton, of New Berlin, has been appointed Associate Judge of Union county, in place of Hon. John Montelius, whose commission has expired. The gentleman supplanted is the Mr. Montelius, who was in the Legislature during the memorable Buckshot War, and who, although a good whig, had too much honesty to sanction the revolutionary act of his Whig colleagues in attempting to organize a minority House of Representatives. He is the same gentleman also who, interposing his conscientious scruples, when importuned to assist in perpetrating the villainous outrage, wrs sneeringly told to "throw conscience to the devil," by the leader and instigator of the measure, *Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.* Mr. M's honesty and integrity upon that occasion, was doubtless a barrier in the way of his re-appointment by Governor Johnston. Will our friend of the Jamestown *Citizen*, who appears to be a great admirer of the immaculate *Thaddeus*, please note the fact.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.—The steamers *Mayflower, Atlantic* and *Canada*, commence their regular trips between Detroit and Buffalo, on Monday next, April 1st. leaving Detroit daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 A. M., and leaving Buffalo at 8 P. M., on the arrival of the express train from Albany. The new steamer *Ocean* will take the place of the Canada on the 15th of May. These are all steamers of the first class, and combine every convenience and luxury the traveling public can ask or desire. They are commanded by gentlemen of long experience and established reputation—the Atlantic by that favorite of the traveling public, Capt. D. H. M'BRIDE, of this city.

HERE IS MORALITY FOR YOU.—In speaking of the proposition in our Legislature to repeal the laws of "Pennsylvania which forbid state officers from taking cognizance of the cases of fugitive slaves," the *Gazette* has the following very *lucid* piece of morality:

"We deeply reverence the Constitution of the United States, and hold to the observance of all its parts; but we think that if our State laws are in contravention of that Constitution, this is an unfortunate time for their repeal, as it has the appearance of yielding, not to right, but to the bluster of demagogues, who raise the cry of dis-Union merely to alarm the timid and secure the wavering."

Here is morality for you, with a vengeance. Although "our state laws are in contravention of the constitution," we should not *do right*, and repeal them, because, forsooth, it would have "the appearance," in the eyes of some very thin-skined people, "of yielding," "to the bluster of Demagogues." In other words, we should not do *right*, for the sake of *right*, but we should persevere *in wrong*, to keep up appearance, and prove to the world we can't be drove. A very deep moralist is our cotemporary.

☞ The Tribune states that the up freights on the Erie Railroad are largely increasing as the season advances, and the down freights continue heavy. The receipts of March will reach $125,000. The Contractors on the Extension from Hornellsville to the Lake, have a large force on the ground.

☞ The Legislature of Kentucky has added to the grounds of divorce heretofore existing—"the unnecessary publishing of one party in a newspaper for alledged abandonment." This was probably suggested by the case of Mr. Lawrence and his Louisville wife.

THE PHANTOM VANISHING!—THE TRIUMPH OF THE DEMOCRACY.

There is no doubt that the phantom of *Disunion* which for a time haunted our national capitol, is vanishing, and a better and a brighter day dawning upon our escutcheon. As our readers know we never had much faith in *its reality*. During all the excitement which, for a time unquestionably prevailed to an alarming extent among all classes at Washington, our faith, strong and abiding, in the good sense and patriotism of the people and their servants, rose above suspicion or doubt. We never for a moment doubted—nay, not even entertained the shadow of a shade of doubt that this Union, framed by those whose memory is dear to every *true* heart, would outride the storm, and live to be a blessing to the millions of the old and *new world, whose anxious hearts and eyes are turned* towards her with prayers for her safety and honor. However high sectional strife may run among politicians, and fanaticism prevail among certain portions of the people, the "sober second thought" *has ever*, and must still, rectify all mistakes, and allay all feudes. This result is about to be accomplished. Compromise and Concession, two words which to an admirer of our political structure, the Federal compact, ought to be as dear as his own liberty, are destined again to save our barque. The Hales and Sewards of the north may rail, and the Calhouns and and Davis' of the south preach disunion, but so long as we have a Cass, a Webster, a Clay, and a Houston, to stand by and defend the Constitution and its compromises, their railings or preaching will avail nothing. What the bases of such compromise and concession may be, we, of course, can alone conjecture; but as matters stand, we cannot be far wrong when we use our yankee privilege of guessing, that California will be admitted as a State—Territorial governments organized without the Wilmot proviso, or any other similar provision—the settlement of the boundaries of Texas as claimed by that State, or in the event of her relinquishing her claim to a portion of the territory of New Mexico, a suitable compensation for the same—the abolition of the Slave trade in the district of Columbia, and the passage of a bill making more effectual provision for the re-capture of fugitive slaves. That some such compromise as this will, before many week, be reported in the senate, and receive the sanction of a majority of both branches, we have scarcely a doubt. And that it will receive the sanction of three-fourths of the people of all sections, we also believe. And should a settlement of this vexed question take place upon some such basis as this, which, as the reader will see, is "Non-Intervention," to whom will the credit belong? Not to Gen. Taylor surely, for he came into the Presidential chair without a settled principle upon the subject. Not to the whig party, for in the canvass which resulted in the success of their "military hero," they denounced it from one end of the Union to the other.—To the Democratic party, then—that party, which in peace or in war, in sectional turmoil, or party strife, has but one polar star, and that the Union—let the credit be awarded of the present flattering prospect of a speedy settlement of the whole controversy. Never in the history of parties in this country has the great Democratic party of the nation occupied a prouder and more enviable position before the world than it does at this very moment. All its great *measures of public policy have been adopted by the people*, and are now in successful operation. It first grappled with that modern monster of iniquity, a Bank of the United States, and although the struggle, for the time being, was fearful, right and justice prevailed, and the Bank was crushed beneath the iron heal of progress and reform. Now, even its warmest and most powerful defender has been forced to declare it an "obsolete idea." This monopoly "obsolete," our party was next called upon to crush another, and yet more powerful enemy of the people—a high protective tariff! Thirty years ago a huge system of monopoly, under the name of protection, by which capital was enabled vastly to increase its profits at the expense of labor, was devised and adopted. It continued to wax in size, and grow in strength for years, until its oppressions were so severely felt in one section of the Union as actually to menace its stability. Such was the state of things which *exited* in Gen. Jackson's second presidential term; and then that noble patriot, as he had done in reference to the Bank, raised the standard of reform. He proposed a more moderate and liberal system, which was the commencement of the struggle for a liberal revenue tariff, that led to the compromise act, and which has finally resulted in the adoption of the present. The Bank of the United States dead—the constitutional treasury so firmly established that even its most bitter opponents dare not touch it, a liberal revenue system beneficial alike to all, and not discriminating for any particular class—our boundaries extended to the Pacific, and a territory which is adding millions of the precious metals to the wealth of our people monthly, added to their field of enterprise—it would appear as though the triumph of the policy and measures of the Democratic party was complete. But not so—one more chaplet, one more triumphant wreath is to be added to the already brilliant clustre—and that triumph is, (to use the language of the Washington *Union*,) "the success of the principle of non-intervention with regard to the subject of slavery. That principle was incorporated into the platform of the Democratic party by the convention at Baltimore in 1840. It was substantially imbodied in a resolution drawn up or dictated by the late Silas Wright, one of the purest and most eminent statesmen whom this country has produced. At that period its application to new territories was not contemplated; but, in the late presidential election, the principle of such an application was organized by Gen. Cass, the Democratic candidate, and most lucidly unfolded and enforced by him in his celebrated Nicholson letter. That principle was repudiated by the entire whig party North and South. In the South it was repudiated because it did not go far enough to suit the whigs of that section, and the election of Gen. Taylor was advocated because he would go further, and would stand as an impenetrable rampart of defence for southern institutions against the assaults of the fanaticism of the North. And in the North it was repudiated by the whig party, under the lead of Mr. Webster, because it conceded everything to slavery. In the North the motto of the whig party, in the last presidential election, was, "Taylor, Fillmore, and *Free-soil*." Now, what sort of a spectacle is there presented to the world in the conduct of the leaders of that party? It is the abandonment of their own dangerous sectionalisms, which were rapidly hurrying this glorious confederacy on to destruction, and the adoption of the platform of Gen. Cass and the Democratic party. Gen. Taylor and his cabinet have at last adopted it; Mr. Clay has adopted it; Mr. Webster has adopted it. In fact, all the "conservative" portion of the whig party, who do not really desire a dissolution of the Union, have jumped upon the platform of Gen. Cass and the Democracy, as the only ground upon which they can save themselves and preserve the Union.

Thus is the triumph of the Democracy complete. Thus Gen. Cass stands vindicated before the world from the foul aspersions of his bitter opponents. He is the patriot and statesman whose far-reaching sagacity discovered and suggested the only principle upon which the present dangers which environ the country could be avoided, and the Union saved. How much more lofty and sublime—how much more to be envied—is the position which he now occupies before the American people and the world, than that filled by a man who succeeded to the Presidency by the miserable, paltry, and criminal frauds by which Gen. Cass was defeated! As the veteran statesman approaches towards the setting sun of his life, it sheds a flood of glory upon his head. And when he shall depart, posterity will crown HIM as the great PACIFICATOR *in this crisis of his country's peril*, and not the men who now rush to his platform for shelter and protection from the peltings of the very storm which their own arts had conjured up, to overthrow the now triumphant statesman."

☞ The *Gazette* is quite indignant because, at a meeting of "colored citizens" in New York, it was insinuated that Mr. Webster had "colored blood in his veins." It says it is "in favor of liberty of speech; but holds that a *spirit so grossly insulting* should at once be effectually checked." "Devil," bring us a pinch of snuff!

☞ The *Fredonia Censor* appears this week, in a new suit, and makes a very fine appearance. We wish our cotemporary success, and——repentance!

[For the Erie Observer.]

A MARE'S NEST DISCOVERED.—The *Commercial* of Monday, quotes triumphantly from a Pittsburgh correspondent, the proceedings of the Legislature upon a section authorizing a Railroad company to construct a plank road, under the supposition that it was introduced to favor the *Franklin Canal Company, and aid in the prosecution of a Railroad from this to the Ohio line*; and thinks there is a deep fraud in resisting the contemptable hostility of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and the Central Railroad to anything which favors north-western improvements. *If he knew how little* the Franklin Canal Company cared about the resolutions referred to, the writer might have been spared some of his wasplish bitterness. If Mr. Walker is correctly reported in his remarks, there is a little more dough-face about him, than his friends have been led to suppose. Q.

HOW IT WORKS.—The *Pennsylvania* says in the return of the Comptroller of New York, giving the condition of the Banks of that State, when last examined, we find an array of very remarkable facts, going to show how little the "specie basis" has to do with the circulation of bank notes in that State. Upon analyzing the return carefully, we find that 40 of the *incorporated* banks had an aggregate circulation of $6,400,000, and a total of $241,000 *in specie, showing an average of specie to* each bank of $6,000, and an average issue of paper of $160,000, or rather more than 25 paper dollars for each metallic dollar.

The returns of the private or *non-incorporated* banks show still more remarkable results. We find by the tables published, that 34 of these institutions have an aggregate of $10,800 in specie, and an aggregate circulation of $2,430,000, showing an average to each of about $300 in specie, and an average circulation to each of $72,000 or 240 paper dollars for each metallic dollar. Ten of these banks with a total circulation of $480,000 are returned as having no specie at all; one of them, with the immense "basis" of $75 in specie, circulates $70,000 in paper, another $833,000 to $96 in specie, two with 100 each in specie, circulate $168,000 in paper, three with $200 each in specie, circulate $301,000 in paper, two with $500 each in specie circulate $302,000 in bank notes. It should be added that all of these notes are *registered in the Comptroller's office, and secured* by a deposite of State stocks; and that all these banks keep a small amount of funds in Albany and New York, for the redemption of their issues. These banks, so far as specie is concerned, represent cones with very broad *bases*, (paper being the base) standing bottom upwards upon a very small *apex* or point, specie being that *apex*. Payment of the notes is promised on demand in specie.—But that is out of the question. If the notes are presented for payment the bank fails as a matter of course, and the holder goes to the Comptroller for his pay, and gets it—after a while.

THEIR TURN NOW.—The whigs of New York are now about to take their turn at Divisions—instead of "Hunker" and "Barn Burning" Democrats, we shall have "Hunker", and "Barn Burning" whigs. And the identical question which split the Democracy of that State in twain, is the one which is about to split the whigs. This will be a righteous retribution. Already the Webster and Seward whigs are at sword's points, and very soon we shall see such a fight among the faithful as the politicians of New York alone know how to get up. To open the ball a new paper, called the *State Register*, has made its appearance at Albany. It is designed to be the organ of the anti-Seward portion of the party. We hope they'll have a good time of it, and have as many Van Burens among them as they can conveniently use.

PROGRESSING—BACKWARDS.—We hear a great deal about whig progress, but the following specimen of it is the most striking we have seen. In the State of Tennessee, imprisonment for debt was abolished by an act of the Legislature, passed sometime during the year 1842. Recently, however, a bill was introduced into the Senate of that State, to repeal the act of 1842, and it finally passed that body, a majority of which are *Whigs!* The Times says it is gratifying to state that this bill was immediately killed when presented to the consideration of the House, which is largely *Democratic*. Of the fifty Democrats in the Senate and House of Representatives, but *three* were found willing to vote for this ancient relic of European aristocracy and oppression. What a striking example is here afforded of the progressive tendencies of the principles and feelings of the Democratic party!

☞ We find the following paragraph in one of our exchanges. It looks very much like a hit at our cotemporary of the *Gazette*,—the coat fits him to a hair, and the pantaloons and vest would pass a pretty severe inspection—*but then it says the class it alludes to are "extremely silly,"* whereas our cotemporary is *excrutiatingly witty, in his own estimation*, whenever he alludes to the subject. We caution all, therefore, not to suppose the paragraph has the slightest allusion to him:

☞ "There are extremely silly persons who rail at married life, and endeavor to be witty at the expense of other people. The fact is that many of these calumniators are not able to obtain wives. A man's wife is his best lawyer, his best counsel, his best adviser, his best Judge, and what is important, also, the cheapest and most reasonable."

A "DOUGH FACE."—MRS. ELIZABETH BROWN, wife of Wm. W. Brown, a fugitive, slave, who is now stumping it in New England, sent to the N. Y. Tribune a long statement of her conjugal difficulties, charging her husband with deserting her and her children, and adding very maliciously, "Mr. Brown has become so popular among the abolition ladies that he does not wish his sable wife any longer," &c. Mrs. Brown, you are a "dough face" *decidedly, to make such vile insinuations* against the good name and fair fame of the Abolition sisterhood of New England, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself, so you ought.

"OH! CARRY ME BACK."—A slave, the property of Edwin De Leon, of Columbia, S. C., returned voluntarily after being absent from the service of his master for nine months. This slave, who has passed himself at times during his absence for a white man, has visited Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Canada, satisfied that a state of servitude in South Carolina is preferable to freedom and hard labor in any of those sections of country.—*Ex paper.*

He probably experienced some of that "philanthropy" of the over-philanthropic patriots among us, which exhibits itself in "talk," but seldom, very seldom, in acts. We hear a great deal of mourning over the condition of the slave from a certain class, but we have never yet seen an effort made to ameliorate the condition of the free-blacks among us.

☞ The Phantom of Disunion which was burnt in the Park of New York last week, the 22d inst., was a gigantic figure, twenty feet high, of paper mache, elegantly designed, and represented a man struggling to break a circle composed of thirty shields. Around is the motto, "Let no man sunder the Union that God has made." This motto is of opaque fireworks.

EFFECT OF RAILROADS UPON REAL ESTATE.—We have often adverted to the effects of railroads upon the value of real estate, but in all we have said or quoted on this point cannot be found so significant an item as the following: "The Vicksburg Whig estimates the increased value of real estate in the counties bordering on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, in round numbers, from $700,000 to *nine millions*, in ten years—and the increase of merchandise sold, from $600,000 to $2,300,000, and the amount of money loaned at interest rising from $19,000 to $1,600,000. These estimates, says the Whig, are mostly taken from the Auditor's Report, and are published to show the value of Railroads to the country through which they pass."

"NOT WORTH A DOLLAR."—The New York *Journal of Commerce* mentions that a solid chain, made of gold, as it came from the mines, and valued at $400, has been forwarded from San Francisco by Mr. George W. Eggleston, for presentation to Daniel Webster.

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial of the 14th states, that when the steamer Yorktown, Capt. Haldeman, passed Gen. Z. Taylor's plantation, on the Mississippi river, forty miles above Natchez, the entire place was under water from an overflow in the Mississippi, thus giving those "three-hundred" evidences on the plantation of the General's "free-soilism," a holliday.

News by Telegraph to Buffalo.

From the dispatches of the Buffalo Papers.

NEW YORK, March 26.

The U. S. Steamship *Ohio*, Lieut. J. Findlay Schenck, *U. S. N. Commanding*, arrived yesterday noon. She left Chagres 13th and Havana on 21st, and has therefore made the run home from the latter in 4½ days. She brings the mails from the Sandwich Islands, Panama, and Havana, but no later intelligence from California.—The Georgia arrived on the morning of the 21st and was to have sailed the next morning for Chagres, with 154 passengers. The Ohio brings home 100 passengers and one box of gold dust. Operations on the Panama railroad have been suspended in consequence of the intense heat and fever which prevails on the Isthmus. Nearly all the hands had either deserted or died, and Colonel Trotwine, Chief Engineer, could not obtain help on any consideration whatever.

Our letters from Washington confirm the statements that a sharp corespondence has passed between Mr. Bulwer and Mr. Clayton, in relation to the Nicaragua question, and that the pretensions of Mr. Bulwer are of the most inadmissable character.

This is the correspondence which was sent in to the Senate day before yesterday by the President.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—An account of the murder of Mr. John St. Luke, the eminent musician, on the 3d has been received. He was found in the agonies of death by a party of gentlemen and died in a few moments. It is supposed he was stabbed by a woman with whom he was seen in company a short time before.

BOSTON, March 25.

The all absorbing trial of Dr. Webster was resumed this morning, being the sixth day since its commencement. The Court and Jury came in promptly at nine o'clock, and the prisoner more than promptly. The latter looks rather worn down, but still self-possessed. The public interest is as great as ever, and there is an increasing desire manifested to get sittings inside the Court room.—Officers on duty are offered quite freely to pass as members of the Bar.

WASHINGTON March 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Webster rose to make an explanation, *for the purpose of defending his recent speech*, from the charge of, being inconsistent with his remarks made on slavery, in 1848. Mr. W. said some person had been edifying the Senate by sending round a piece of paper quoting from the two speeches. He would not undertake to say now, that if any one could make these quotations for the purpose of showing any inconsistency, he either did not understand the subject, or was not candid. There was no inconsistency. He had never voted for any increase of slavery in slave territory. He would carry out the compact made with Texas. Having resisted unsuccessfully the compact he would not now violate it, after it was made.

Mr. Hale replied that the compact was made in '45, and was just as much a reality in '48 as it was in '50, and it seemed to him that under the circumstances there was an unwarrantable difference of sentiment. He has, however, in his allusion, designed no disrespect.

Mr. Webster said that if he did not intend quoting to show inconsistency, he could not see what the object was. After some further explanation between Messrs. Webster and Hall, Mr. Douglass, from the committee on Territories, reported a Bill to admit California, and a Bill to organize a Territorial Government for New Mexico. The Senate then proceded to the consideration of the special order of the day—the motion to refer the President's California Message. Mr. Hunter having the floor, addressed the Senate at length upon the question of slavery. He maintained the right of the South to take slaves into the Territories, and pictured the evils which would result from emancipation. He took decided Southern ground, and said that the Union could not be preserved by any patched up *Compromise*. He was, himself, ready for anything that promise peace, if consistent with the Constitutional rights of his State.

Mr. Upham obtained the floor, after which the subject was posponed till Monday next.

HOUSE.—The Bill to supply the deficiencies in appropriations for the present fiscal year, were taken up and *the question on* the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole. The amendment voting $9,000 for the Minister of Prussia, and $4,500 for Charge to Austria, was concurred in. The amendment appropriating $200,000 for subsistance, &c., of Florida Indians, was concurred in, yeas 106, nays 75. Other amendments were concurred in and the Bill passed.

The House then went into Committee of the

contended on the other hand, that the testimony he intended to introduce, was strictly in accordance with the principles of law recognized in a late case in England and reported by Espinasse. He remarked that he thought the counsel for the defence urged their objections against one letter only. That letter was one which the government would prove what any one could see at once, was not written by a pen but by an instrument, which would be produced—alluding to the pen made of a reed and picked up in the laboratory by Littlefield. The Court ruled that the evidence was consistent for introduction by the Government.)

Examination of Gould resumed. From my knowledge of the hand writing of Dr. W. I should think the letter signed "Civis," and dated November 21st, and post marked November 30, which is now exhibited, was his. The witness said he did not know that he should be allowed to specify the entire ground which he should take in explaining why he thought the hand writing of the Civis letter was that of Dr. W.

The defence contended that the evidence to be given by the witness was incompetent, but the Court ruled that the testimony was competent and the witness proceeded:

I have not yet satisfied myself in a long series of years of cases, that a person can make two letters at the same time exactly alike, and I have been accustomed to seeing different hands written individually by many persons—yet there is always a similarity in certain letters, which enables me to recognize at once, who wrote them. In this letter, the Civis, I find that the letters for small, are written entirely different from those made by Dr. W. in his ordinary hand writing. The character "&" is also used instead of the word "and." The rest of the letters do not differ essentially from his common hand.

"Woman's Mission."—Of late years missions and missionaries have been very much in vogue, remarks the *Boston Post*, very pertinently. We have not only missions in Australia and Polynesia, but there is "the scholar's mission," and the "teachers's mission," and "woman's mission." Formerly we used to hear and read of woman's "duty"—and the like of that—but now she has a "mission"—which we suppose is something different and a good deal more respectable. Her duties were always tolerably plain—plain enough for all practicable purposes, at least, but what her "mission" is, is not quite so transparent. The writers differ among themselves about the matter, and the problem remains a *quæstio vexata*. Were it not for a shrewd suspicion that we should be considered an enemy to "female rights," and a very horrible tyrant, we would "very respectfully suggest" (as the diplomatists say)—we would "venture to remark in the most deferential manner" (as Count Chuckson used to observe) that, if women must be missionaries, the department of philanthropic labor entitled "home missions" is the most suitable to their sex, and will afford the most ample scope for all their strength, goodness and grace. The experiment has been tried with remarkable success in several eminent instances, and is well worth the attention of any uneasy ladies who are in doubt as to what they are to do with themselves, for the benefit of the race, "and the rest of mankind."

A foreign medical writer asserts that "physic is the art of amusing the patient, while nature cures the disease."

Indeed! Do you think the patient is *amused* by taking a vomitive so powerful as to make him throw up his knees? or a physic that gripes him into a similar situation? Pray, gentlemen, excuse us from such "amusement."

☞ E. P. Smith, who has been the editor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* since the retirement of Dr. Foot, severed his connexion with that paper last week.—The editor and publisher differed as to Sewardism and Fillmorcism.

☞ A writer in the Wayne county *Herald* suggests the name of Wm. F. Packer, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

☞ ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY CURE?—Mr. W. B. Sloan—Sir: In January last I had a Colt gored through the rim of the belly by a cow, from which wound the contents of the intestines were discharged for thirty-six hours, and about six inches forward of the wound a swelling commenced and continued to enlarge for six days, when I opened it, and that also discharged a large quantity of blood and matter, then I gave up all hope of saving the colt, but one of my neighbors, Mr. L. M. Clark, influenced me to apply your Ointment freely, I done so and it cured the colt well as ever.

If you desire proof of the statement herein contained *Three* of my neighbors are ready to testify to the above facts, as also am I.

JOHN WARD.

Ohio Grove, De Kalb co., Ill., March 19, 1849.

☞ See Agents names at the head of Sloan's Column. For further particulars and testimonials, get Pamphlets of agents.

☞ TRIUMPHANT TESTIMONY to the value of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.—Read, all that doubt.

"A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat-hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and drags the animal's defunct carcass to the light. And in like manner have I found *Dr. M'Lane's American Vermifuge* to operate upon worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles sweeps clean their den, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This at least has been the effect of the vermifuge upon my children.

WM. ROULATT.

Naples, Jan. 1847."

"This is to certify that I have used Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge and have found it to operate in like manner upon my children.

JOHN BRIGGS.

Naples, June, 1847."

Sold by Carter & Brother and J. H. Burton, Erie, Pa.

☞ The Erie County Medical Society will hold its next regular meeting at the office of Messrs. Beebe & Strong, on the 1st Tuesday in April, 1850, at 1 o'clock P. M.

L. STRONG, Sec'y. F. W. MILLER, Pres.

MARRIED.

In Millcreek tp., by Rev. H. Silliman, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, of Girard, to Mrs. Laura P. Kendig, daughter of Mr. Abner Mitchell.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. J. H. Pressley, Mr. Adam Moore, of McKean, to Miss Mary Jane Wilson, of Millcreek.

On the 21st, by the same, Mr. Wm. Harshaw, of Mercer county, to Miss Priscilla Orr, of Millcreek.

By the same, at the same time and place, Mr. George Barton to Miss Margaret Orr, both of Millcreek.

On the 21st inst., by I. M. White, Esq., Mr. Munson B. Guest, and Miss. Mary Woodford, both of Waterford.

On the 25th, by the same, Mr. Ira H. Powers, of Ohio, and Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Vaness, of Waterford.

DIED.

Suddenly, on Thursday morning, the 21st inst., Mrs. Mary Crawford, wife of Thos. Crawford, of N. East, aged 38 years.

LOST.

A GOLD WATCH, between the Reed House and Brown's Hotel, the finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. [Erie, March 30, 1850.] 4d

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the connection heretofore existing between the subscribers, as Hardware dealers, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be continued by Rufus Reed, at the store heretofore occupied by them, and all unsettled claims, for or against them, will be settled by him. RUFUS REED.

Erie Pa. March 27th, 1850. EDWIN SANFORD.

Doctor Mathew J. Johnson.

GRADUATE of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, having located permanently in Erie, will give prompt attention to professional calls in town and country.

Office.—Southwest corner of the Diamond, the brick building formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.

Residence.—On the Diamond, first building east of office.

Erie March 30. 49tf

My Creditors Want Money.

THEREFORE all persons indebted to me will confer a most essential favor by calling during the month of April, and adjusting their accounts. R. S. HUNTER,

Erie, March 30, 1850. 49

1000 LIGHT WINDOW SASH, filled with a good quality of Glass, and for sale at factory prices, by

Erie, March 30, 1849. CARTER & BROTHER.

FIRE AND WEATHER PROOF PAINTS.—An assortment of colors of this valuable yet cheap article on hand and for sale by CARTER & BROTHER.

LINSEED OIL, boiled and raw, for sale at a small advance above costs. CARTER & BROTHER.

100 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, English, French and American, for sale low by CARTER & BROTHER.

Notice to Farmers.

CARTER & BROTHER have a quantity of Flax Seed on hand which they will lend to persons wishing to sow it, and contract at fair prices for the ensuing crop. Persons wishing to obtain the article in this way had better call soon.

Erie, March 23, 1850. 45

New Goods!! Early Arrival!!!

RECEIVED this day at No. 1 Reed House, a small assortment of *Spring Goods*, consisting of Shawls, Silks, W. De Laine, Prints, Gloves, &c., to which the attention of the *Ladies* is respectfully solicited. For the especial benefit of the *Gents*, we would say a few pieces of *fine* French Cloth and some Doe Skin Cassimeres to match, together with the necessary accompaniments may be found at J. D. CLARK'S.

March 23, 1850. 45

SEED BARLEY.

1800 BUSHELS of four and two rowed choice selected SEED BARLEY for sale. The quality of this Barley is unsurpassed, having been selected from prime lots raised in Erie and Chautauque counties expressly for seed.

The subscriber will loan the above seed to any responsible farmer desirous of sowing, and will contract for one hundred thousand bushels of Barley of the coming crop on as favorable terms as any house in Erie county.

Erie, March 23, 1850. ALFRED KING.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—20 peices of Floor Oil Cloths and Carpetings of good styles and patterns for the spring trade, (very cheap) at WRIGHT'S.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:

The petition of Thomas Barnhart, of North East township, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at his house two miles west of the Borough of North-East, in said township. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

THOMAS BARNHART.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the North East township in which the above inn or tavern to be licensed is proposed to be kept; do certify that Thos. Barnhart the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed—John French, Levi Eddy, William Smallidge Benjamin Custard, Charles Bliss, Charles Smallidge, Samuel Force, John Brawley Jr., Wm. M. Caldwell, David Hathorn, Moses W. Rice, L. H. Mandeville. 3t46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:

The petition of R. S. Brawley, of North East Borough, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said Borough. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. R. S. BRAWLEY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Borough of North East in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that R. S. Brawley, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed—F. A. Goodwin, H. H. Allison, Alex. Davidson, Benj. Histed, Joel Peler, Lemuel Brown, David Allison, R. Hills, T. W. Childs, Benj. Hill, W. E. Ward, John Munson, John Greer, J. K. Bowers. 3t49

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:

The petition of Joel Peler, of North East Borough, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said Borough, formerly kept by Robert Hill. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

JOEL PELER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Borough of North East in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Joel Peler, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed—Benjamin Hill, Nathaniel Norris, Benj. Histed, Lafayett Smith, R. S. Brawley, Heman Maxwell, Bester Town, Lemuel Brown, R. Hill, H. H. Allison, W. E. Ward, B. C. Town, Alex. Davidson, Alex. McIntosh. 3t46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:

The petition of Daniel Shryock, of the Borough of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies known as the Perry Hotel, in said Borough. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

DANIEL SHRYOCK.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Daniel Shryock, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed—M Goodwin, C. W. Mayburry, Moses Koch, N. S. Knowlton, S. R. Dewey, H. L. Brown, Thomas G Colt, Joseph Whipple, Robert A. Baker, A. W. Brewster, Bernard Hubley, C. Siegel. 3t46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:

The petition of Geo. Schlaudeker, of Millcreek township, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. GEO. SCHLAUDEKER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Millcreek township in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Geo. Schlaudeker, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed—H. Gingrich, E. Goodrich, T. Fickingor, James Sampson, Conrad Brown, Jr., Henry Loyer, John Sweney, John Farver, Levi Gordon, John Frey, J. K. Caldwell, J. B. Caldwell. 3t46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of Benj. F. Norris, of Green township, in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. BENJ. F. NORRIS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the said Green township, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Benj. F. Norris, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed—Benjamin Hill, Nathaniel Norris, Benj. Histed, Lafayett Smith, R. S. Brawley, Heman Maxwell, Bester Town, Lemuel Brown, R. Hill, H. H. Allison, W. E. Ward, B. C. Town, Alex. Davidson, Alex. McIntosh. 3t46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:

THE petition of A. M. Tarbell, of the west ward of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies, in said west ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. A. M. TARBELL.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the west ward of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that A. M. Tarbell, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

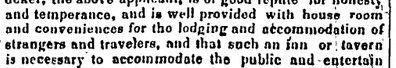
Signed—A. P. Durlin, B. F. Sloan, J. H. Williams, Smith Jackson, John B. Cook, J. Zimmerly, A. King, Joseph Neely, Lucean Rust, John Hughes, D. Zimmerman, O. Miller. *3t46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:

THE petition of R. Hills, of North East Borough, in said County, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies, in said Borough. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. R. HILLS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Borough of North East, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Robert Hills, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed—R. S. Brawley, Wm. E. Ward, John Munson, David Allison F. A. Goodwin, H. H. Allison, Benjamin Hill, Thos. W. Childs, Alexander Davidson, Lemuel Brown, John Greer, E. H. Davidson, F. F. Chappell, John F. Tracy. 3t46



1850.

TROY & MICHIGAN LAKE BOAT LINE.

SABBATH EXCEPTED ON ERIE CANAL.

CARGOES INSURED.

FOR the transportation of Freight and Passengers between New York and Buffalo, without detension or reshipment at Albany or Troy, connecting with GEO. B. WALBRIDGE'S DAILY LINE OF STEAMBOATS between Buffalo and Erie.

WHEELER, TRACY & CO. Proprietors; B. O. FANNING, Agent, 19 Coenties Slip, corner of Front-st, (upstairs,) New-York.

AGENTS.

S. McKISSICK, Albany; G. B. WALBRIDGE, Buffalo; JOSIAH KELLOGG, Erie.

Mark Packages "T. & M. L. B. L." and ship daily, Sabbath excepted, from MIDDLE PIER, COENTIES' SLIP.

A. WHEELER. GEO. H. TRACY. E. BACKUS.

Erie, March 23, 1850. 45tf.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of John W. Scott, of Springfield township, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. JOHN W. SCOTT.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Springfield township, in which the above in or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that John W. Scott, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed.—John Simmons, Ebenezer Brunson, Ira Belnap, Hiram Dickinson, Scott Keith, Oscar Wicks, T. J. Devore, William De Groodt, C. H. Baldwin, George H. S. Dickinson, Preston Richardson, Loradzo D. Harvey.

March, 23, 1850. 45

BOROUGH ORDERS.—$250 Borough orders for Sale at a discount for Cash. C. B. WRIGHT.

SHINGLES.—75 Thousand good Merchantable Shingles for sale at my store. C. B. WRIGHT.

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER.—A good assortment offered very cheap at WRIGHT'S Corner.

March 23.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a lot of ground, of about 12 acres, containing an excellent water privilege for either mills, or any kind of manufacturing purposes, affording a sufficient and constant supply of water, with about 23 feet fall and easily improved; also an abundance of good timber on the lot, suitable for making the improvements. The above property lies in the township of Girard, Erie Co., two miles west of the thriving village of Girard on the Erie extension canal, and about 3 miles east of Springfield, and one half mile north of the ridge road. The road leading from the ridge road to the lake passes very near it. The great eastern and western rail-road will pass within 25 or 30 rods, as located. Terms will be made favorable to the purchaser and a good title given. Inquire of the subscriber living on the premises, of which the above lot is a part. WILLIAM MILES.

Girard, Erie Co. Pa. March 23, 1850. 2m45

☞ Gazette copy and charge advertiser.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of Wareham Taggart, of the township of Harborcreek, County of Erie, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences, for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a licen e for keeping a public inn, or Tavern, and he as in duty bound will pray, &c.

WAREHAM TAGGART.

We the subscribers, citizens of the township of Harborcreek in which the above Inn or Tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Wareham Taggart, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed—Wm. A. Besly, Norton Sewell, John Ward, Geo. Nelson, John W. McLane, Thos. Backus, John Rice, Henry Chatfield, John Dodge, James Brawley, Wm. H. Middaugh, Geo Bonnell, A. F. Shadduck, Wm. Salisman.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Erie.

THE petition of Abraham Mosher, of North East township, respectfully showeth, that he is well situated in the Tavern House, known as the Gulf Stand, formerly occupied by James McIntosh, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for keeping an Inn or Tavern. Your petitioners prays the Court to grant him a license to keep an Inn or Tavern, and he will ever pray &c. ABRAHAM MOSHER.

We the undersigned, citizens of the township of North East, in which the above named tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that A. Mosher the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and further, that such inn or tavern is neccessary to accommodate the public and entertain travelers.

Signed—J. M. Mills, George Harris, Eben Munger, Ezra Winslow, Oliver Winslow, Oliver Jones, Calvin Poole, William Ostrander, G. W. Ostrander, Thomas Sillaman, Sidney Smith, Smith Terry, Gerrge Hall, Samuel Smith. 3t45

March 23, 1850.

A. SCOTT. **1850.** M. W. CAUGHEY.

SCOTT & CAUGHEY.

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Ware-House and Office, East end of Public dock, Erie

Dealers in Coal, Salt, Fish, Flour, Plaster and Water-Lime; and General Agents for purchasing, receiving, docking and shipping Lumber and Staves. March 16, 1850.—tf44

By Express!

JUST received a full supply of Doct. Fitch's remedies for Consumption, Female Diseases, &c. Also, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces and Inhaling Tubes, by J. H. BURTON, Erie, March 16. Agent.

BRISTOL'S Superior Extract Vanilla, Bitter Almond, Peach, Lemon, &c., also superior Rose Water, for sale by J. H. BURTON. Erie, March 16.

TANNER'S OIL.—A few Barrels on hand, for sale by J. H. BURTON.

LAMP AND LARD OIL AND CANDLES. A superior quality of Lamp and Lard Oil, and Sperm and Tallow Candles, for sale by J. H. BURTON.

IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE. A superior Salamander Safe weighing 1100 pounds, with "Gale's" patent powder proof lock, for sale by J. H. BURTON.

"USE HOWE'S COUGH CANDY." The best and cheapest article of the kind; price 5 and 10 cents a stick.

Erie, March 16. J. H. BURTON.

GRAVE STONES.

AT 111 FRENCH STREET,

MAY be found a choice assortment of Fine American Marble, of various sizes, suitable for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, &c., which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Please call and examine quality, and prices before purchasing of traveling agents, by so doing you will save one-third of your money. R. PELTON.

Erie, March 9, 1850. 1y43

POWERS' NEW YORK STORE.

On the cash system! Produce wanted in exchange for goods. Dry Goods! Large Stock! In endless variety. Great Bargains offered! More goods for less money than any other Store in Erie County. Also, Large stock of Groceries, as usual cheap, for ready pay. Fresh Teas, excellent quality, for 31, 37, 50cts., warranted to suit, or the money refunded. &c., &c., &c.

THE subscriber having leased for a term of years the Store, No. 6, Bonnell Block, known as the "New York Store," will continue the business of merchandizing in this city, where he will be happy to see and wait upon his customers and the public generally, who wish to buy for cash. Having but little faith in the "friendship-in-trade" principle, I shall hold myself in readiness to *make it the interest of my customers to buy* of me. Among my goods I have some that I will sell at Cost! hence buyers will frequently suit themselves with goods which I am disposed to "run off." To one and all remember this truth. I am not to be undersold in Western Pennsylvania!

TO FARMERS.—I am in the market for Butter, and Cheese, in any quantity, and shall be in readiness at all times to pay cash during the ensuing season. Very respectfully,

Erie, March 9th, 1850. S. B. POWERS.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber, late Prothonotary of Erie county, for taxes and fees on Judicial proceedings, are hereby notified that their accounts are now made out and placed in the hands of Jonas Gunnison, Esq., for immediate collection and payment to him or to the subscriber, is the only way to save costs.

Erie, March 9, 1850.—6m43 WILSON KING.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL !!

FRESH GROCERIES.

No. 2, Fleming Block, State Street.

THE subscriber having bought the entire stock of Groceries formerly owned by A. King Esq., and added a little more to it, is ready to sell to all those wishing to buy cheap for cash or ready pay, as I am bound to sell as cheap if not cheaper than any other establishment of the kind in this city. The stock is large and bought expressly for family use, consisting of any quantities of

Teas,	Porto Rico Sugar,	Java Coffee,
Molasses	Loaf Sugar,	Sperm Candles,
Bbl Salt.	Shaving Soap,	Mould "
Coarse do.,	Fale do.,	Dipped "
Cream Nuts,	Tobacco Ping,	Cigars,
Filberts.	" Cut & Dry,	Powder,
Cinnamon,	Shot,	Logwood,
Lead,	Starch,	Alum,
Indigo,	Reefed Candy,	Nails,
Ground Ginger,	Common do.,	Rice,
" Alspice,	Assorted Store Wane,	Sweet Oil,
" Pepper,	Fresh White Fish,	Ship Chandlery,
Flour,	Mackerel,	
New Orleans Sugar,	Raw Coffee,	

Besides a great many things too numerous to mention. Those wishing to buy will do well to give me a call before purchasing, as I am determined to sell low for cash. JOHN M'CANN.

N. B.—Country produce will be at all times taken exchange for Goods.

Erie, March 9, 1850. 43

Erie and Edenboro Plank Road Company.

THE Charter for "the Erie and Edenboro Plank Road Company," having been issued by the Governor and received, the subscribers, a majority of the acting Commissioners, have appointed Saturday the 6th day of April, 1850, at 1 P. M, at the Reed House in the Borough of Erie, as the time and place for organizing said Company; at which time and place the subscribers to the capital stock of said Company are notified to meet and elect one President, five Managers, one Treasurer and such other officers as may be necessary to conduct the business of said Company agreeably to the provisions of the law in such case made and provided.

HARVEY R. BEERS.
JANE ROWLEY,
Administrators of George Rowley deceased.

Girard, March 9, 1850. td43

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!!

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of Robert Collins, a fugitive from justice, after his delivery at the jail in Franklin, Venango county, or twenty dollars for his delivery in any jail in the Commonwealth. Said Collins is of rather light complexion, light brown hair—very little hair on the left eyebrow, when he left (which may grow again)—supposed to be about five feet seven inches in height, and is a north of Ireland man, with a Scotch dialect, and supposed to be between twenty and twenty-four years of age; has high cheek bones, low forehead—large mouth and wide teeth. Said Collins had on when he left a pair of dark, plain cassinet pantaloons, new, and made large—a new, light-blue frock coat, a dark check shirt new, heavy shoes with hob nails in the heels and soles, and been tapped—wears a castuet cap pretty well worn.

Said Collins was arrested in Cincinnati, Ohio' on a warrant from Governor Ford, upon a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, and escaped from the hands of the undersigned at Harrisville, Butler county, on the night of the 19th instant.

JOHN WHINNERY,
Franklin, Venango Co., Feb. 23, 1850. 6m41

Oysters! Oysters!! Oysters!!!

THE subscriber would inform the loves of good Oysters that he has made arrangements by which he will be in receipt of fresh Oysters, direct from the Oyster bed, every day, which he offers for sale by the can or half can to keepers of Saloons or private families on such moderate terms as can help to give satisfaction.

N. B.—All orders from the country promptly attended to.

D. S. CLARK, No. 5, Bonnell Block.

Erie, Nov, 21, 1849 28

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

Fairbanks' Genuine Scale Manufactory!!

The subscribers having purchased Fairbanks celebrated genuine scale paterns, and employed a workman, Mr. Brooks, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article superior to anything of the kind ever offered in this market.

The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing worthless articles purporting to be Fairbanks' scale from irresponsible itinerant yankee pedlers—*we manufacture the genuine article.* The following are our prices.

Hay Scales, of 4 Tons draft,	$80
Coal Scales, of 1 ton draft,	40
Platform Scales, 1500 lbs. draft.	35
Do. do. do. with hoisting lever and set on trucks,	40
Do. do. 1200 lbs. draft,	30
Do. do. do. on trucks. with hoisting lever,	35
Fairbanks' *American* Scale. 1500 lbs.	32
Do. do. do. 1200 lbs.	28
Do. do. do. 1500, on trucks with hoisting le er,	37
Do. do. do. 500 lbs.	10
Flour Packing Scale, 500 lbs.	20
Counter Scales, ¼ oz. to 200 lbs., platform,	8
Do ½ oz. to 200 lbs. platform & Scoop,	10
Dale's Counter Scale, brass lever, ½ oz. to 50 lbs. draft,	6

All the above articles are *warranted*. Those wishing to obtain a good and *reliable* Scale are requested to give us a call at No 104 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.

G. A. BENNET & CO.

Erie, May 26, 1849. 2

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

THE well-earned reputation of Fairbanks' Scales has induced the venders of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales!" and purchasers have thereby, in many cases, been subjected to fraud and imposition. The subscribers have no controversy with honorable competitors who transact business in their own names, but regarding the perpetrators of the above fraud as pursuing a course alike unjust and dishonorable, they take this measure to caution the public of their impositions. The Patentees manufacture under their own inspection, and only at their factory in St. Johnsbury, Vt. For sale by

S. F. PRATT & CO. } Buffalo, N. Y.
H. O. COWING & CO. }

Erie, March, 16, 1850 6m44

SHAWLS, of every description, and very cheap, at S. R. DEWEY'S

Erie Oct. 6.

☞ Hats and Caps for the People. ☜

PRICES REDUCED ONE-THIRD.—SPLENDID HATS FOR $1.50.—CLOTH CAPS FOR 12½ CENTS.

SMITH, HATTER, No. 3, *Cheapside*, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received from New York a splendid stock of Hats, Caps, and Furs, which will be sold at the above Reduced Prices. Also, that he has added great facilities for Manufacturing, and will be adding daily to that branch of his business, and to his stock of goods.

☞ Call and examine PRICES. Oct. 6, 1849.—n21.

DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS.

I AM now receiving ever day my Fall and Winter stock of DRY GOODS, which I invite the attention of the citizens of Erie and vicinity, to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as my terms are Cash and no humbug, and my whole attention paid to Dry Goods exclusively, I feel and hold myself bound not to be undersold this side of the "Atlantic."

Erie, Oct. 6. S. R. DEWEY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphans Court, of the County of Erie, will be sold by public Vendue on the premises, on Saturday, the sixth day of April next, commencing at ten o'clock, A. M., the following described property, situate in the township of Girard, about two miles west of Girard village, belonging to the estate of Isaac Silverthorn, deceased, to wit:

A certain messuage or piece of Land situate in the Township of Girard aforesaid and described and bounded as follows: Bounded north by the Ridge Road, East by the Road leading south from the old Silverthorn Tavern Stand and the land of Joseph Phillips, South and West by the lands of Maxim Randall, containing about Twelve acres of land. Also a certain other piece of Land. Bounded north by the Ridge Road, east by lands of Robertson, South by the Lands of Isaac Miller, and west by the Road leading South from the Tavern Stand aforesaid, containg about Seven acres of Land. Also, a certain piece of land, bounded North by the old State line, south and east by other lands of said Silverthorn, and west by lands purchased by said Silverthorn of William H. Townsend, and lands of Lorenzo Johnson & Co., containing twelve acres of land, it being the twelve originally set off and sold with the mill by the Executors of Wm. Silverthorn, and afterwards purchased by said Isaac Silverthorn.

The two pieces first above described be contiguous to each other and have thereon a house, barn and blacksmith shop, &c., and together would make a very convenient small farm. The twelve acres has thereon a Grist Mill, situate on one of the most durable streams in the County. The land is mostly improved and all of the first quality for grass or grain.

TERMS.—One-fourth on the confirmation of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest annually in the whole sum To be secured by judgment bond, and mortgage on the premises.

GEORGE H. CUTLER,
THOMAS R. MILLER,
WM. SILVERTHORN,
Administrators of Isaac Silverthorn deceased.

Girard, Feb. 9 1850 td39

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

SHERMAN & LEWIS are happy to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and the friends of science and art in the region round about, that they are prepared to take Likenesses of a superior quality at their rooms, over Middleton & Murphy's store, three doors east of Brown's Hotel.

There are several reasons why persons can obtain better pictures *at our rooms than at any other* in this city, or in this part of the country. One is,

WE HAVE THE BEST LIGHT!

Skylight and side light COMBINED—each correcting the faults of the other, and producing a natural and most beautiful effect.—

TRY IT, WHOEVER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH PICTURES TAKEN ELSEWHERE!!

Another reason is, we have the best apparatus. The importance of this will be obvious to any one.

We shall not offer those who favor us with their patronage, the flat, insipid, corpse-like things which many who call themselves artists present to the public. Neither shall we offer those dark, gloomy images which human beings are sometimes told resemble themselves; but clear and accurate Likenesses, possessing the most beautiful blending of light and shade, richness and depth of tone, remarkable distinctness of features, true expression of the eye, boldness of relief, distance and invisibility of back ground, delicacy of finish, softness, transparent and artistic effect.

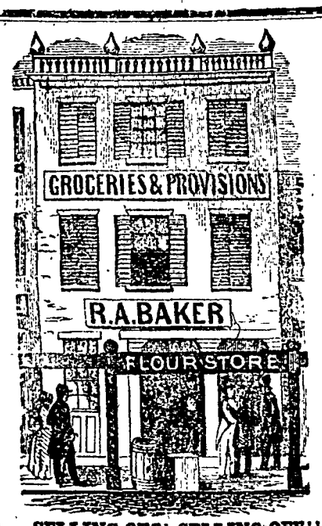
Remember there is no room of the kind near here which has the facilities of this. It is designed to be a permanent establishment. NOT TO BE EQUALED *is our motto.* W. H. SHERMAN,
Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. W. N. LEWIS.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Erie, will be sold by public vendue, on the premises on Wednesday, April 10, 1850, commencing at ten o'clock, A. M., the following described property, situate in the township of Girard, county of Erie, State of Pennsylvania, between the east and west villages of Girard, belonging to the estate of George Rowley, deceased, to wit:

All that messuage or tract of land described and bounded as follows; Beginning at a post on the old State Line, on the East side or bank of Elk Creek, thence by the old state line west twenty-four perches and six-tenths of a perch to a post; thence south ninety-five perches and nine-tenths of a perch to a post; thence east five perches to the Elk Creek Bridge; thence south twenty-five degrees west twelve perches and five tenths of a perch to a post; thence south sixteen degrees east thirty-eight perches to a post; thence south thirty degrees east three perches to a hemlock, thence south one and one-half degrees west fifty-seven perches to a post, thence east one hundred and forty-three perches and five-tenths of a perch to a post; thence north one hundred and twenty one perches and two-tenths of a perch to a post; thence east three perches and five tenths of a perch to the south-west corner of land late of Asa Baptiste, deceased; thence north fifteen and one-half degrees west seven perches and nine-tenths of a perch to a post set by Julius Hathaway, near the canal, thence south eighty-six and one half degrees, west sixteen perches and three-tenths of a perch to a post; thence north thirty-eight and one half degrees west thirty perches to a post; thence north fifty-one and one-half degrees west fourteen perches and five-tenths of a perch to a post; thence north seventy-nine and one fourth degrees west twenty-four perches to a post; thence north fifteen and one-half degrees west six and one-tenth perches to the ridge road; thence south fifty-two degrees west twenty perches and five-tenths of a perch to a post; thence south ten perches and seven-tenths of a perch to the south-east corner of the M'Call lots, now owned by James M. Sterrett; thence west twenty perches to the bank of Elk creek; thence north twelve degrees west eight perches; thence north nine degrees west twenty perches; thence north twenty-two degrees west eighteen perches; thence north thirty-nine degrees west fourteen perches to the place of beginning; excepting and reserving out of the above described piece of land, about one-half acre heretofore conveyed for the use of the Methodist Church, on the west side of Elk Creek; and also about four acres and seven perches hereto fore conveyed to Daniel A. Clark; and containing about one hundred and fifty acres of Land.

And also, all that certain other Lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the said township, in the county aforesaid, bounded as follows; to wit: Beginning at a post at the south-east corner of lands of Rufus Hills, thence along the south line of the t



SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

AS the Subscriber intends removing West as soon as he can close up his business in Erie, he offers his stock of

Groceries & Provisions,

Yankee Notions, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices. Good Tea from 50 to 75 cents per pound, Wooden Ware, Dairy Salt, Wisp Brooms, Prunes, Segars, Solace Tobacco, Brandy, Gin, Port and Malaga Wine, and numerous other articles, will be sold at *Cost* with transportation added. Wrapping Paper at cost. I therefore invite the attention of those who wish to purchase for cash at very low rates, and shall be happy to wait upon all who call.

Erie, Feb 9 1850. R. A. BAKER Cheapside.

DETERGENT AND DIURETIC.

DR. MYER'S

Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandolion Compound.

This valuable Medicinal preparation DIFFERS ENTIRELY from any simple "Extract of Sarsaparilla," or common purifying Medicine. It is a compound of many of the

MOST CLEANSING MEDICINES,

With others acting *directly on the Kidneys* or having immediate reference to the relief and continued healthy operation of some internal organs. It contains articles which enter into no other preparation in existence, and

IT IS UNRIVALED

In purifying and refreshing effects, by any Medicine in the world. It is put up

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

Is very pleasant to the taste, and is more concentrated,

STRONGER, BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than any other in Market. Persons who have taken "Sarsaparilla" *by the gallon*, without relief, have been *radically cured*, by using two or three bottles.

This is the only Compound in which Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion are so prepared, to offer the peculiar virtues of each, in combination with pure Extracts of other healing articles in a highly concentrated state. Ingredients are

PURELY VEGETABLE,

And are such roots and barks as are found—though chiefly affecting certain parts—in their general tendency to produce *the most cleansing and healing effects*.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

To cure many diseases Dropsies, Kidney Complaints, &c., draw off Watery Humors from the Blood, or corrupt and irritating secretions of diseased organs from the body, without the thorough OPERATION ON THE KIDNEYS, as caused by this Medicine. No other extract even *pretends to this effect*. In fact this very operation for which it is *particularly compounded*, differs from all other preparations, and makes it *the best compound in existence*.

IN ALL CASES OF DROPSY.

Use this medicine. It *will relieve*. It has *cured when life itself was design red of*. It contains articles that *will cure if anything can*, and takes the *only method* to make *permanent cures*. This Remedy

PURIFIES AND DRIVES OUT

All impure and gross humours, not only by working directly on the blood, but by restoring each organ to healthy vigor, and especially increasing the action of those which draw from the body, and lastingly remove all

IMPURE OR DISEASED FLUIDS.

All diseases originating in a depraved state of the vital fluids, Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Collection of Watery Humors,

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Will find this the *best* alterative, and most cleansing Medicine, *far before any other, in invigorating effect*. It has worked some of the *greatest cures* of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

Bladders, &c. *A splendid diuretic. No extract is so good* for Weakness of the Kidneys, Weak back, Retention or Involuntary flow of Urine, Burning or Scalding, *Involuntary Emissions*, or other irritability. REMEMBER, *the only Medicine that heals these parts*. In Scrofulous habits of the System, Lax and weakened states,

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

Wasting diseases of the Lungs, Pains in the Breast, &c., the soothing Pectorals and bracing Tonics, heal the Lungs most kindly, and strengthen the body, while the acrid humours that load the system are cleansed. *The relieving action of the Kidneys is marked in Lungs disease*. It is warranted *superior to any preparation* —Sudden attacks from Exposure *are certainly cured*.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

For Irregular, Suppressed or painful Menstruation. Fluor Albus, Uterine Diseases or any derangement of the Female System—never disappoints expectation. *No common medicine will reach these derangements*. This compound contains certain Roots, *the best and only ones that should be used*. It cures the most aggravated forms.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DECLINE,

It will refresh immediately. A few days' use will convince the incredulous. The appetite increased—the nerves so quiet—strength raised and new, Pure and Rich Blood takes the place of vitiated and corrupt.

USE IT IN YOUR FAMILIES.

You will never be without it. It will do more good, and cure more speedily, the hundred of petty diseases, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Impure Blood, &c., than anything you have ever tried.—*Look at Certificates*. The WORST INFANT or most delicate Female *can take it with perfect safety*.

BEAR IT IN MIND.

That this is the *only medicine* that has ever cured the low, wearing SCALD FEVER, as attested by *the oaths of some thirty* of the cured, and you will acknowledge

THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT.

Where obstructions of the organs have caused deposits,

GRAVEL,

Or Stone in the Bladder, this medicine has been used with astonishing success. *For Certificates of Cures of this or any disease, see Pamphlet of cures.*

THE WORST FORMS

Of DISEASES of the STOMACH and BOWELS, Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA, with Debility, &c. For Bowel Complaints, *it can be relied on as a certain remedy*. Also, when accumulation of bile has caused

BILIOUS DISEASES,

Jaundice, &c., or when they are coming on, *take this and you are safe*. It carries off the corrupt bile rapidly, by the natural channels, and *ceases immediately*. It has cured

LIVER COMPLAINTS

Of years' standing, as certificates testify. *It always gives satisfaction*. Try it. Great Physician-proof—*it will always* diuretics. This compound is excellent—Dandelion alone is almost specific.

LOOK FOR TESTIMONY

On the pages of our PAMPHLETS or columns of our papers. A list of as influential names has *never* been given in support of *any* Medicine. We have there *indisputable* testimony of the *certain cure of every disease in which it is mentioned. The most thorough certification is requested*. GET A PAMPHLET. Call on the certifiers or get their opinion, and you too will use it. It will affect you different from any other, and we think it will do you more good.

Prepared by Dr. H. B. MYERS, Buffalo. All orders addressed to E. Hollister at his variety store, 228 Main st. Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa. 1y12

Hold Up! Walk Up and see the Bang Up!!

THE public are invited to call at the Erie Steam Foundry, or at our Store, and examine the last *Paragon* of Cooking Stoves, just got out with an uncommon large Oven, high enough to bake a large Turkey on its feet, while six loves of bread are baking around it. The "noise and confusion" it has made East, has induced the character-ific name of "BANG UP." One who lately saw nine loaves of beautifully baked bread, taken from the oven at one time, "was reminded of the capacity of a small pig which drank two quarts of whey at a draught, and did not then fill the measure which contained the whey into four inches." See certificates.

Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,

Erie, January 22, 1850.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—To your inquiry whether the "Bang Up" Cooking Stove purchased from you during the present month, has given satisfaction or not, I have the pleasure of answering that said stove has met our fullest expectation in every particular, and would *not* be exchanged for any other pattern now in use of which I have knowledge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. A. SCOTT.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—We are using your improved modern Cooking Stove, called the "Bang Up," and after a fair trial I can recommend it as superior to any stove in use in this section of the country. Among the most prominent advantages of this stove, is the commodiousness of the Oven, it being sufficiently capacious for the largest family, and also in a saving of fuel. I am satisfied that one half the fuel necessary for any stove we have ever used will amply supply this. Take it all in all I think it difficult to improve.

Truly yours, MILES W. CAUGHEY.

January 23, 1850.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—Having used your improved "Bang Up" Cooking Stove, I am free to express my entire satisfaction of its value, as containing all the good qualities I desired, and shall take great pleasure in testifying to its merits, and in showing it to any who may wish to see it in operation, at my Grocery store, corner of 7th and State streets.

HORACE BALDWIN.

FALL AND WINTR MILLINERY.

MRS. PRAY would respectfully inform her friends and patrons that she has just returned from New York with a full assortment of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, together with a large and elegant assortment of Ladies' HATS and CAPS for the fall and winter. She has also all kinds of patterns for Cloaks, Dresses and Caps for Dress makers.

Mrs. P. will be prepared to exhibit her goods and execute all orders in her line from Thursday next, 14th inst. Her warmest thanks are tendered to her friends for their liberal patronage during the past season, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

Erie Oct. 13, 1849. 32

JOB DYEING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he commenced the business of PLAIN AND FANCY DYEING, at this place, corner of State street and the Buffalo Road, a few roods south of the Woolen Factory, where the Dyeing and Finishing of Garments, the coloring of woollen and cotton carpet yarn, with every other description of Job Dyeing will be carefully attended to. After a practice of thirty years in Europe and America, in all the colors given to silk, woollen, linen and cotton, he hopes to be able to satisfy all who may patronize him.

RICHARD GADGIN.

Erie August 23. 15

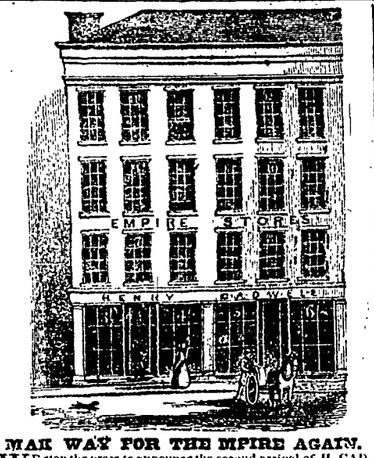
One Dollar per Yard.

A FINE assortment (all wool) French Marinocs, assorted colors, price reduced to one dollar per yard, for cash. Also, a good assortment of silk and wool Marinocs, embroydered Cashmeres and Delanes, a going cheap, at C. B. WRIGHT'S.

Dec. 22. 52

MERINOES.—French, English and German Merinoes, all grades and colors. Call and see them. S. R. DEWEY'S.

Erie, Oct. 6. 21



MAK WAY FOR THE MPIRE AGAIN.

WE stop the press to announce the second arrival of H. CADWELL from the Atlantic cities with the largest assortment of chice goods ever landed upon the lake shores. We omit our catalogue of goods, lest the printer should be grumbling about extras, but we respectfully invite the citizens of Erie and adjoining counties to call and examine our large stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS—OUR STOCK OF ONE HUNDRED TONS

Well assorted Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Chains, Horseshoes, Crowbars, Anvils, Vices, &c. Also, a large assortment of Shelf and Sadlery Hardware, Springs, Axle Arms, Hand, Circle, Mill, Cross-Cut and Tenant Saws, &c. A very extensive assortment of

Crockery and Glassware,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES; BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

A large stock of Gents, Ladies, Misses Metalic Overshoes: an extensive variety of Mens and Boys Caps, Buffalo Robes, Muffs, Capes and Boas, Umbrellas, &c. &c. Suffice to say we will sell by the piece as good a piece of English Print at 9 cents as is jobbed in New York at 10 cents, and as good an American Print at 8 cts as is sold in New York at 9. Fine Lustred Plaid Alpacas from 25 to 31 cents. *THREE HUNDRED SHAWLS* of every quality and variety. *FOUR HUNDRED PATTERNS* of Dress Silks,

From 50 cts to $2 per Yard.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY AND FINE DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

At the above low prices. Again we invite our friends here, and also from a distance, to an examination of an assortment of

$75,000 worth

OF THE RICHEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS

to be found west of New York. and if our friends from a distance are not satisfied that they can buy goods at the Empire Stores, takin our assortment through, cheaper than they can in Buffalo, we will pay their expenses while here.

Erie, Nov. 10, 1849. H. CADWELL.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON,

KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st., NORTH LATITUDE.—Front Window, sticks out about a foot, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the beholder may see without trouble or expence.

SECTION 2d, CENTER CASE, may be found a variety of Card cases, silver combs, diamond, torquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c

SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepien duplex and common escapement Watches, gold guard and fob chains steel do. Soup Ladles, (Bagley Gold pens.)

SECTION 4.—Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and common spectacles.

SECTION 5.—Pen and jack Knives, Razors and Strops, Shears and Scissors, finger Rings steel Beads and Clasps and tassels, silk Purses, tooth Brushes, shaving do. fine Ivory Combs, shell, horn, Buffalo horn, back and side Combs; steel Pens, Needles, pocket Ink stands, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Envelopes, note Paper, visiting Cards, carving forks, sheet Music and Prece ptors.

SECTION 6, Sign Case.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Brittania Castors. Flower vases, &c.

SECTION 7.—Gerondols, Brittania Tea Setts, extra Coffe and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, spool Racks, Dolls, ivory handle Knives and Forks, common do. gammon Boards, Dominoes, money Belts, Port Folios, navy and revenue Buttons, fancy Fans, &c.

SECTION 8—Contains Bass Viols, Violins; Guitars, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageiets, Fifes Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

SECTION 9, Shirt Case.—Front Window, contents vary but little from the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 30 hour and eight day O. G and gothic Clocks, Tea Servers, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of New York. And we wish it distinctly understood that we do not advertise to work very low in order to shove you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.

November 21, 1849. 28

M(o)ore New White Fish.

100 BBLS. & Half bbls. Detroit River Whitefish, just received and for sale at No. 7, Poor People's Row, by

Erie, Dec. 1, 1849. T. W. MOORE.

Another Resurcction.

AFTER this I will return and will build that which is fallen down, and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up." An exile returned, may every wind waft some lost exile home, and finally may the time hasten when the last returning wanderer shall be reclaimed and gathered to the fold.

The subscriber, after coming up through much tribulation and having his stock sold out by fire and suffered loss, has come to himself and has received a small stock of *BOOKS* for sale, and expects more, which will be disposed of cheap for Cash. It is hoped that my friends will not be discouraged because the stock is so small—remember he that is faithful over a few things shall be made ruler over many. The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for past favors and especially to those who have with warm hearts and open hands patronized him in former years who, in prosperity, in adversity, in tribulation and oppression, showed by works of their father which is in heaven acted on the principle that it is no more blessed to give than to receive. He still wants the patronage of his friends, and will be thankful for the smallest favors in his line. He has nothing to promise them in return at present. He could pay them a fashionable compliment, but it would be like fine flowers on books. May they long live to gladden the hearts of the orphans, and wipe the tear of affliction and grief from the eye of the oppressed widow.

He believes that He that numbers the hairs of the head and does not allow a sparrow to fall without his notice, will enable the *subscriber* to show his gratitude by his works. Then he would choose be willing to say in the language of good old Simeon, let me depart thy servant depart in peace. Some few persons in former days have complained of his style of expressing himself. He regrets exceedingly that he should be so unfortunate as to express himself so as to offend the most sensitive, delicate and chaste ear. He would not wish to be understood that he is complaining because others differ from him. They have as good a right to differ from him as he has to differ from them. Should expect old providence permitting, an assortment of Christmas and New Year Books. Constantly kept on hand Quills Paper, Black Sand, Blue, Black and Red Ink; Blank Books ruled and bound to pattern: old Rebound on short notice; good Vinegar in exchange for Rags.—Corner of French and Sixth streets.

OLIVER SPAFFORD.

Erie, December 22, 1849.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia,

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edmond A. ouder,
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	B. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,	John R. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	Reuben Pervell,
Henry Lawrence	David B. Stacey	Edward Darlington
Charles Kelley,	Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Fotwell,	William Hay,	John S. Newlin,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvaine,	

Richard S. Newbould, Sec.y; Wm. Martin Pres't

☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie

Erie, Feb. 10, 1919.

BRITANIA and JAPAN WARE.—Coffee and Tea Pots, Candle Sticks, Lamps, etc. etc. REED & SANFORD.

Yankee Notions!

HAIR, Shoe, Shaving and Scrubbing Brushes. Black, Side, fine tooth and ridding Combs. Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses, Looking Glasses, Needles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, Percus sion Caps, drawing and Carpenters' Pencils, Cigar cases, Tobacco Boxes, Teething Rings, Diaper and Hair Pins. Knitting Needles, Hair Oils, Eau de Cologne or Marrow Pomatum.—Masks of all descriptions, &c. &c. can be found at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor Peoples' Row. T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 10, 1849.

Sugar House Molasses.

A First-rate article of Steward's Syrup; also, good N. O. Molasses can be had of T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27.

LONG SHAWLS.—A new arrival of Long Shawls, of different quality and prices, just received by J. HUGHES & CO.

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 30

J. H. BURTON

HAS this day received the last lot of his fall and winter stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Patant Medicines, Paints, Linseed, Tanners', Lamp, and Lard Oils*, Window Glass, Copal Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, &c., &c.

He thinks it unnecessary to specify articles or quantities on hand, as figures do not always *tell the truth*." Suffice to say he has every article usually kept in his line, and in sufficient quantities to supply any reasonable demand.

His goods have been carefully selected, and as to quality, warranted as represented. Prices made to suit the times, and circumstances. Physicians and store keepers can get their orders put up at a very small profit. Call and see.

Erie Dec. 8, 1849. No. 5, REED HOUSE.

BRASS an Glas, Curtain Pins.—A new lot just received. Oct 13. REED & SANFORD.

SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH, a delightful article, just received and for sale by R. O. HULBERT.

Nov. 3, 1849. 2

GOLD and Silver leaf and Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes, by CARTER & BROTHER.

COTTON YARN, *Carpet* Warp, Wicking and Batting, and white and colored Wadding at C. M. TIBBALS.

NEW STORE!

No. 3, Reed House, French Street, Erie, Pa.

J. & H. WHIPPLE, respectfully inform the public that they have this day opened the largest and best stock of Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars ever offered in this part of the country consisting of the following articles, viz.: 6 half pipes Port Wine, 6 do. Madeira; 5 do. Sherry; 3 do, Malaga; 3 bbls. Jamaica Rum; 5 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey; 10 half and quarter pipes Otard, and Signet Brandy; 10 eighths do.; 5 bbls Cherry do.; 3 pipes Holland Gin; 1 pipe St. Croix Rum, 1 pipe old Irish Whiskey, and 25,000 Spanish Cigars, *of different brands.*

The above articles were taken from the Custom House in New York by us on the 21st of October last, and are warranted as pure as any ever imported. Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are confident we can sell cheaper than can be bought in this state or New York for Cash. Grain of all kinds wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Erie, November 24, 1849. tf 27

LAMPS.

A VARIETY of Solar Lamps, of the newest paterns and most approved styles; also, Camphene Lamps of different styles, globes, chimneys, whicks &c., constantly on hand and will be sold cheap. W. N. LEWIS

CAUT ON EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the putlic not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA,"* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful.

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its unestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied, this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and bredth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared *on scientific principles by a scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old *Dr's.* Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medicinal men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in *preparing it for use*, produce *fermentation* and *acids*, which is injurious to the system.—Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value. Any preparation that has either been boiled or dried to get the colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and LIVER COMPLAINT; and in RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS, all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and all affections arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility.

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation, and thus promotes a healthy growth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S.

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not KNOW that it is the source of our stomachics, which bring chiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and ulcerations and tumors of every name? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it rests? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar;* that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health,

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

Weak Stomachs and Enfeebled Systems,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest fraude upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the fainting bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

For sale by J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.

Erie, July 14, 1849. 9

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. '49 & '50.

LATEST and largest arrival of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Fancy Goods &c., at

G. LOOMIS & CO's.

On State Street, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

WHO have just returned from New York, and have received a complete assortment of the above Goods, together with a great variety of other useful and ornamental Housekeeping articles, where, upon inspection, will befound *Prices lower than any other concern in town*, for let it be known that this establishment *pays Cash down for Goods*, notwithstanding the silly reports circulated that Loomis & Co. are only doing a Commission business for a House in New York, and let it also be understood that so long as the public, (not New Yorkers,) control their affairs, and are disposed to be generous, so long will they receive a just share of the profits.

From large purchases of different Escapements of WATCHES of the most celebrated Makers in Europe, direct from Importing Houses, they are enabled to offer a superior article at a very *low price*. In the Mechanical branch, particular attention will be given to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry and all articles pertaining to the trade

Having *two* fine *workmen* from Europe, together with Engine Tools, seldom found in country shops, they pledge themselves to make good work and give satisfaction.

Engraving of *Spoons, Seals, Jewelry, &c.*, done in the best style.

N. B.—All Gold and Silver Goods bought of G. Loomis & Co. will be Engraved, if requested, without charge. Cash and the highest price paid for Old Silver Plate, &c

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27

Two Thousand Stoves.

THE subscribers, desirous to try the advantages of the *cash system*, offer to sell their entire stock of Stoves for *cash* only, at the following prices, with Cast Hollow-Ware, thus putting it on end to competition from dealers or peddlers who are not manufacturers.

No. 3 Premium Cooking Stoves,		$7 00
" 4 "	"	8 50
" 5 "	"	10 00
" 3 Fulton	"	11 00
" 4 "	"	12 00
" 5 Seaneet's Iron Mon! Cooking Stove,		12 00
" 4 "	"	15 00
" 4 Hathaway	"	16 00
" 3 "	"	14 00
" 2 "	"	12 00
Air Tight Parlor Stoves, from		$3 50 to 7 00
Plate or Box Stoves, from		2 00 to 7 00

Potash Kettles at three cents per pound. Copper and Tin Furniture in proportion to correspond, with Stove Pipe at eight cents per pound—thus making a journey of 50 miles an object worthy the effort to buy Stoves of

Erie, Dec. 1, 1849. LESTER, SENENTT & CHESTER

BROAD Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinett, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans a good assortment GEO SELDEN & SON.

Sloan's Column.

☞ All the Medicines and Books advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

THE BEST BOOK

OF THE KIND EVER PUBLISHED.

W. B. SLOAN'S COMPLETE

HORSE FARRIER AND CATTLE DOCTOR

THIRD EDITION. ENLARGED.

☞ Price on'y Fifty Cents. ☜

FAMILY MEDICINE.

SLOAN'S OINTMENT is now universally acknowledged to be an infallible remedy, in every case where it has been faithfully applied on the human system, for promoting insensible Perspiration, drawing out the inflammation from a wound, relieving pain of every kind, and in its healing qualities the world does not produce its equal, and the public pronounce it the cheapest and best Family Ointment that has ever been used. All diseases of the Flesh, Obstinate Ulcers, Old Sores, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Burns Cuts, Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Nipples, Sore Breasts, Diseases of the Eye, Ague in the face, side, back, and the other parts of the system, Boils, Ulcers, Scald Head, Bruises, Fresh Wounds, and every kind of sore containing the least particle of inflammation, are permanently cured by this great remedy.

W. B. SLOAN.

Grand Depot, 40 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

WORSE THAN DEATH.

AT Worcester, Massachusetts, in the year 1835, a case of Elephantinsis' came under a physician's care, the patient laboring under the usual symtoms of that horrid disease, which continued growing worse and worse for TEN YEARS, at this period the patient was examined by her physician's, all saying that her case was incurable, and that she could not survive many weeks. Her limbs were swollen to an immense size, her face turned black, eyes starting from their sockets, and her whole person resembling some beast, too horrid for description. All the symptoms of this dreadful disease appeared in the worst form. The female had been possessed of much personal beauty, and great accomplishments, but these were now sunk in the ravages of a disease WORSE THAN DEATH. In 1847 a gentleman from Chicago, Illinois, visited her friends, and undertook to alleviate her sufferings—no hope of life, but a wish that death would end her sufferings, being the sentiment of herself and friends. Having much faith in 'SLOAN'S OINTMENT,' he had supplied himself with it to present to his friends. The first box of the Ointment evident y helped her case, and in the use of two more boxes decided hopes were entertained. In short this hitherto incurable disease was unscared, and this case in which hundreds of dollars had been squandered on physicians, was cured entirely at a cost of fifteen dollars, and the young lady now married, walks the streets of a western city, a living and most beautiful monument of the unparalelled virtue of the people's medicine, 'SLOAN'S OINTMENT.' J. MARTIN.

Boston, Mass, July 30, 1849.

P. S. Should any person wish to know the lady's name, W. B. Sloan, 40 Lake street, Chicago, can inform them.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

DR. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir. Last August I received a severe bruise on one leg, just below the knee, no attention was paid to it however for some time after, nor until I had taken cold in the sore, it now became very much swollen, and exceedingly painful, so much so that I could get no sleep for several days. A physician was called, and my leg lanced at two different periods, discharging very freely each time. I laid under Medical treatment about three months, but without the least permanent benefit. I then obtained a box of your Ointment, this soon removed all pain and soreness, and in two weeks from the time I began using the Ointment my leg was entirely well. I cheerfully recommend all who may be similarly injured to give this Ointment a trial with the fullest assurance that their expectations will not be disappointed. Respectfully Yours, DAVID J. WEST.

Sugar Grove, Kane co., Ill., April 27, 1849.

AFTER THREE YEARS FOUND RELIEF.

THIS is to certify that I have been afflicted with a pain in my left leg for little below the knee for about three years, most of this time I have been entirely unable to labor, and notwithstanding I have used almost every thing I heard recommended, nothing afforded any relief, except the application of cold water, and this but temporarily. A neighbor recommended me to try Sloan's Ointment, I did so, and in about four weeks I was able to walk about as well as ever, except some weakness.

Milwaukie, July 2, 1849. JAMES FILZGERALD.

EXCELLENT REMEDY.

WE have used, for several months past, *Sloan's Family Ointment*, for the various cuts, burns and bruises to which a family, especially of young children, is constantly liable, and have invariably found it to be an excellent remedy.—*Rockford Pree Press, Feb, 24th, 1849.*

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!

SLOAN'S OINTMENT AND CONDITION POWDER HAVE EARNED A GREAT NAME.

For Purity, Mildness, Safetly Certainty and Thoroughness,

SLOAN'S OINTMENT Excels;

AND is rapidly superceding all other Ointments and Liniments now in use for the cure of the following diseases.

Fresh Wounds, Galls of all kinds, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ringbone, Windbone, Windgalls, Poll Evil, Callus, Spavins, Sweeney, Fistula, Sitfast, Strains, Lameness, Sand Crack, Foundered Feet, Scratches of Grease Mange, or Horn Distemper.

THE POWDER will remove all inflamation and fever, purify the blood, loosen the skin, arouse the water, and strengthen every part of the body, and has proved a sovereign remedy for the following diseases. Distemper, Hide bound, Loss of appetite, Inward strain, Yellow Water, Inflamation, of the eyes, Fatigue from hard exercise; also, Rheumatism, (commonly called *stiff complaint,*) which proves so fatal to many valuable horses in this country. It is also a safe and certain remedy for coughs and colds which generate so many fatal diseases. W. B. SLOAN

Grand Depot, 40 Lake St., Chicago Illinois.

INCESSANT INQUIRY.

Shiwassee, Michigan, July 10: 1849.

W. B. Sloan, Esq.,—Dear Sir: We have almost incessant inquiry for 'Sloan's horse Medicines.' It is an article we have never seen, and we do not